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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Is Righting, Says Hoover

France Has War Debt Worry

America Extends Arms Truce

New York Woman Vote Is Big

India Returns to Round Table

Pekin Man Just Was No Ape

AGAIN both major candidates for the Presidency of the United States are in the field. Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaking to a large audience at St. Louis, does not reply to the many challenges from Republican and Democratic newspapers that he clarify his stand on the veterans' bonus, but urges reforms for protection of savings. President Hoover leaves Washington to deliver his fourth major address at Detroit. En route he declares at Charleston, W. Va., that the tariff has protected industries. Losses on foreign trade through retaliatory tariffs are insignificant compared to safeguarding the home market for American workers. "I am glad to inform you that the country is beginning to right itself," he says—"It shows improvement in every quarter."

¶ France is agitated over its war debts payments due the United States on Dec. 15. Premier Herriot and his Cabinet discuss the situation and announce that no decision to pay or not to pay has been reached. Jacques Bizet, Assistant Director General of Finance, denies a trip to London for informal war debt discussion. Both England and France are disturbed over President Hoover's statement of how he would use war debts to promote international trade. They still cling to a common idea—Having canceled their reparations, they wish to pay no debts.

¶ The United States accepts Geneva's proposal that the arms building truce be extended to April 1, 1933. Twenty-five other governments have already accepted. Japan has accepted in essence. This truce is to prevent surprises in the way of new construction and to give the Disarmament Conference the most hope. In the strained situation in the Far East it seems to prevent any sudden flare-up between Japan and America—They are checked from starting any armament-building rivalry in the Pacific.

¶ New York City prepares to receive the heaviest election vote ever cast there. The total of persons registering reaches 2,341,400. All five boroughs show increases. The number of women registering is 900,000, being 95,000 more than in 1928. Far more than one-third of those who are to let their ballots say who shall rule in the big city are women, and yet in France the head-shaking Senators still say—"Why, women won't vote when you give them a chance."

¶ India sends delegates to London to take up further problems on its march to statehood. The Round Table convening Nov. 15 is regarded as fully as significant to India as was the constitutional convention at Philadelphia in 1787 to America. In bringing British India and Indian India, governed by more than 500 native princes, into a single coördinated government a new mark is set—A new stage in civilization is believed to be attained.

¶ The Government of Chile gets recognition from the United States and Great Britain for the first time since the overthrow of President Esteban Montero on June 4. The thoroughly Socialistic régime of Carlos Davila, with its threat to foreign property, fell when it could not gain such recognition. Señor Abraham Oyanedel, who resigned as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed General Blanche as Acting President, gives convincing assurance that the election of Oct. 30 will really be by the people—He has stopped the revolution by thrusting the Constitution through its spokes.

¶ Canada sees the second riot of the week brought under control in Kingston prison. Communists are said by some to have started the trouble, but an evil condition existed. More than 900 convicts were kept in quarters meant to accommodate only 700. These revolts, added to many others in the past year, make plain that the demand is not merely that this prison or that prison must undergo local changes—It is that the whole prison system must be intelligently reformed.

¶ China furnishes new evidence that gives pause to the Darwin theory. Dr. George B. Barbour, professor of geology at Yenching University, and lecturing at the University of Cincinnati on the finding of the skull of the Pekin Man in 1929, receives cabled news from associates at home that the unmistakable wrist bones of this citizen of 250,000 to 500,000 years ago have now been discovered. This upsets the theory that the Pekin Man, doubtless the highest specimen of his day, was only an ape-man. There were plenty of apes about, as the fossils prove, but the Pekin Man was no member of their family—He was probably human enough to keep a few apes in a cage so the children could learn about the lower animals.

Motorized Army Tested in France

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

AN AUTOGIRO took part for the first time in the recent annual military maneuvers of the French Army. Experiments were made of its usefulness as an auxiliary to the regular fighting planes.

The military maneuvers this year, which were on a relatively small scale for reasons of economy, were distinguished by the fact they were almost entirely motorized. They were designed to test the quickness and efficiency with which a motorized army could get into position and check a rapidly advancing enemy.

Farmers Turn To Washington In Relief Plan

Covered Wagons to Move on Capital From All Parts of Country

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—"The covered wagons are turning East," claim the promoters of the Farmers' National Relief Conference, scheduled to be held here Dec. 7-10, in a protest movement.

Letters and pledges of support and attendance are made public from farmers in widely separated sections of the country. The conference's aim is summarized by the Nabraska State Association: "The conference of rank and file farmers to formulate a national relief program and to decide on united action by all militant farmers of the country is our answer," it says, "to the bankruptcy and ruin which threaten the farm population. Eviction and foreclosures are just around the corner for the majority of us.

"Since our leaders, both those elected by us to represent us in government and those who head our farm organization, have shown that they cannot or will not help us, we, the farmers, must take matters into our own hands. You can count on a caravan of covered wagons from Nebraska moving on to Washington."

The New Hampshire state organizer reports:

"Wherever we meet with and have a talk to a farmer he at once applauds this manner of meeting a desperate condition. With all of us in danger of losing our farms, we see need of quick action by the farmers. Our taxes are rising, and the price we receive for our produce is far below the cost of production.

Last Straw Piled On

"Hereabouts we feel that the American farmer will take an awful licking to a certain point, then he will take no more. We have taken all we have a mind to. It is high time we got together and we'll send a lot of delegates to Washington to show we mean business."

The central organization says: "We have reached the end of the rope. We are broke because farm prices have hit hardpan. At the same time food prices for city workers have dropped very little. Some of our crops rot in the fields. The rest we sell for a trifle. In the market they are offered at prices which millions of hungry unemployed cannot afford.

"When we say we have come to the end of our rope, we mean that we can't pay taxes or the notes at the bank. Many of us can't even buy sugar or coffee or bread because we have no cash.

"We have two choices: (1) Wait quietly until the sheriff orders us off our farm to join the city breadlines. (2) Stand on our moral rights as human beings and stubbornly refuse to suffer the consequences of the national ruin which we did not cause.

"The first choice is the choice of hopeless despair.

With Backs to the Wall

"What does the second choice mean? It means that in our farm communities we will unite in refusing to give up our equipment if we are foreclosed. We will refuse to go down the lane when the sheriff comes. We are not responsible for the bungling of business men, the promotions of financiers who control the country and have brought on the crash. Our years of work on our farms, our constant production of food, the prime necessity of life, gives us every moral right to stay on our farms, whatever lawyers may argue."

The conference demands immediate relief, to be formulated in a detailed program when the farmer delegates arrive in Washington. They expect to carry this program to the President, to both houses of Congress, to the Secretary of Agriculture, to the Farm Board. In the light of the answers they receive, the farmers will again convene and decide how best they can enforce their program.

ONTARIO PRISON OUTBREAK ENDED

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 22 (AP)—Portsmouth penitentiary had resumed its normal quiet today after experiencing two riots within the week. Mr. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, announced at Ottawa last night that half of the soldiers had been withdrawn and all convicts were in cells.

He stated that damage in the two riots was between $5000 and $10,000 and three convicts had been injured, none critically.

How, When, Where of Voting Made Easy for the Citizen Through Numerous Agencies

Actually, There Is Little or No Excuse for One to Be a Ballot Slacker—Takes Little Energy and Time to Fulfill Duty

WE GO TO VOTE SERIES—*Twelfth of Eighteen Articles*

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the many Americans who now stay away from the polls were better informed of the actual facts on men and issues, they would be impelled to get out and vote on election day. Many voters say, "I'd rather not vote than vote wrong."

The rightness of this statement does not prevent it from slipping into a lame excuse for not voting at all. It then joins the gantlet of arguments that must be run to a finish by voters who consistently reach the polls.

Chief among these arguments is lack of time. The mere act of going to a precinct voting place must be fitted into a day usually "cram full" with private affairs. Voting places open early and close late on the day of election for the benefit of voters with regular working hours. Political parties provide transportation. So do many individuals and nonpartisan groups. Get-out-the-vote clubs remind voters of their duty.

Although such stimulants have some effect, and most voters can make their round trip to the polls in a half-hour, the time argument is not easily hurdled. When voters say they have no time to vote, they really mean—except in emergencies—that they believe some private business or pleasure is of more value to them than voting. People find time to do the things in which they are really interested.

The Government has reached that rank in the thought of millions of Americans as a result of taxes that draw more dollars from depleted incomes, and take pennies from sales of candy and chewing gum. Billion dollar deficits, discussed in every newspaper alongside equally large governmental outlays to provide jobs and throw life lines of credit to private business, have made the nation government-conscious.

Letters deluged the last session of Congress. Taxpayers' associations have multiplied. Politics burdens the air, literally.

Such an outburst of national interest runs like a flooded river. It offers little prospect of permanently turning mills of better voting. Radio

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CANADA LOWERS FEDERAL COSTS; DEFICIT RISES

Aid to Unemployed Runs Almost Double That of a Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 22—A comparison of the federal disbursements and deficits for the six months ending Sept. 30, with the same period of last year, made public yesterday in the Canada Gazette, shows that the deficit was $21,148,000, or about $7,000,000 more than the previous period.

Unemployment relief is costing the Government considerably more than it did a year ago, when the expenditure for six months was $9,500,000 as compared with $18,600,000 this year. The Imperial Economic Conference cost $238,000, which was much less than was expected, and voted, by Parliament.

The Federal Government is carrying a very heavy load of provincial obligations, the Provinces having borrowed $16,000,000 in the first six months of the fiscal year as compared with only $1,000,000 in the same period last year.

The drastic cutting of current expenditures is shown in the fact that disbursements have been only $109,200,000 to date this year a reduction of approximately $11,500,000 from last year's figures, although the demands of the Canadian National Railways have been twice as high.

Capital expenditures are down nearly 50 per cent from last year. The wheat bonus of last year cost the Government $1,160,000 in the quarter ending June 30, and another $709,000 in July, when the final payments were made. These sums represent about 36,999,000 bushels of wheat.

BRITISH NAVY BARS 'LEFT' AND 'RIGHT'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—After a hot engagement, the British Navy has driven off those two modern raiders, "Left" and "Right," and nailed its wheel to the time-honored terms, Port and Starboard.

But the encounter has left its mark. Hitherto naval helm orders have resulted in the ship turning to the left when the man at the wheel was apparently being told to turn it to the right. From Jan. 1, 1933, however, "direct" orders will be issued. For the first six months of the new system, the order will be "Wheel to port" or "Wheel to starboard." Afterward the precautionary "wheel to" will be dropped.

The original proposal, which aroused the fiercest opposition among seafaring folk, was that not only should the helm orders be direct instead of indirect, but that port and starboard should also make way for plain, land-lubberly left and right. Though port has scarcely acquired its sea legs—having only ousted larboard a century or so—it has already made itself a general favorite both fore and aft. Resolutions against the plan poured in from old salts in all parts of the country. In the end, both sides emerged triumphant with half their original demand satisfied.

The new helm orders will come into force for the British Mercantile Marine on the same day as for the navy.

BRAZIL RETURNS CARS

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Oct. 22 (By U. P.)—Five thousand automobiles requisitioned by the Sao Paulo Government during its unsuccessful revolt were being returned to their owners Thursday. Meanwhile, police continued their search for hidden war materials, seizing 20 machine guns and 3000 hand grenades in the Santa Anna district.

INDIANS COMING TO LONDON FOR CLOSING PARLEY

Details of Constitution to Be Settled by Experts From Both Sides

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 22—India's march to statehood enters its final stage here Nov. 15 when delegates from India will once more encircle a round table and thresh out with British parliamentarians the remaining problems affecting their country's future status, the Monitor learns.

While the event will have none of the spectacular phases which have characterized previous conferences, the meeting will rank as a most significant one in the history of recent Indo-British negotiations. It will mark a stage in constitutional progress as important to India as the Philadelphia convention of 1787 was to America.

The looming Constitution will be more important in world affairs than any new Constitution which Europe has seen drafted as a consequence of the World War. Russia, Germany, Spain, and numerous nations of central and eastern Europe which have been reformed constitutionally in recent years, have given new and varied meanings to democratic government of Europe.

Alien to Its Traditions

The date of India's settlement marks the reaching of a new stage in world civilization as it will see an Oriental nation emerging into political status along lines fundamentally alien to its traditions.

The work ahead of the conference will consist in preparing a technical final draft of the federal constitution which the previous Round Table Conference outlined. This means that British India, heretofore under British control, and Indian India, which is governed by more than 500 native princes, will coördinate in working out a national government for the entire country within the scope of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Several fundamental issues regarding this new government have yet to be settled, and how far Britain will keep its hand on the reins of the future government remains as one of the most important issues to be solved. In this regard broad agreement has been reached on specific safeguards which must exist in the early stages of the new government.

Experts to Decide Issues

Britain claims the right to have the say on finances, the army, commercial relations and foreign relations until such time as India is prepared to accept full responsibility under these heads. This position is one of the most contentious in the controversy as many Indians are demanding immediate complete control of their own affairs, although it is generally conceded that peculiar problems in India make this demand impracticable.

Consequently, in view of the technical character of the problems that remain to be settled only experts will be engaged in settling them. The delegates from India on this occasion will be those who can view the entire constitutional issue as a broad and comprehensive question. They will be in reality constitution makers, not proponents of constitutional theories.

The Princes, for instance, will be represented by their administrative experts rather than by their political advisers. Similarly the British delegates have been selected to deal with practical details of constitution making, as the broad political policies of the entire question have already been determined.

KENMORE TUBE READY TO BEGIN REGULAR WORK

Big $5,000,000 Tunnel Completed Nine Months Ahead of Contract

An army of 1500 World War veterans has won another victory with completion of the $5,000,000 Kenmore Square subway extension, which opens just before dawn Monday, nine months ahead of the contracted agreement.

But the victory this time was won with spades instead of guns; with picks instead of bayonets; with steam shovels instead of tanks. And the enemy in this "battle" was 210,000 cubic yards of mud, gravel and clay, and several million gallons of water.

Obstacles, some as difficult as those in the war, were overcome by the veterans with the same spirit of coöperation and bravery that they showed "over there." A huge conduit carrying an overflow of the Muddy River had to be sunk below the tube. Marsh gas was confronted in the digging of one section of the tunnel and operations had to cease while a special ventilation system was installed. And men were tunneling under four railroad tracks as thousands of tons of roaring steel sped on a few feet above their heads.

First Regular Trip

When an orange-painted trolley car rolls through the tube at 5 a. m. next Monday, on the first official passenger trip, in about five minutes it will make the distance that it took workmen 2½ years to cover.

Kenmore Square has been one of Boston's most complicated traffic problems. No less than six busy thoroughfares intersect here. Added to that were the trolleys, the tracks for which are now being ripped up. Progressive traffic lights will be installed and a circular system will take care of automobiles coming out of the lesser traveled roads.

The building of the extension, which includes subways under the square for trolleys proceeding out Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street, was made especially difficult because it was necessary to keep trolley cars running at all times. Huge steel beams supported temporary tracks, while excavations were being made nearly 100 feet below.

As the land where the subway extends is nearly all "fill," not one ledge of rock was encountered. Water, however, made up for this fortunate stroke and pumps were kept going day and night pumping

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Germany Denies Fascist Charges Of Arms 'Bungling'

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 22—An official communiqué of the Reich Government was issued yesterday to answer charges made by Herr Adolf Hitler against the von Papen Cabinet.

Herr Hitler, in endeavoring to prove that the von Papen Cabinet bungled its efforts to obtain German equality, said the German Government is seeking to rearm and that it had demanded large battleships as well as an army of 300,000.

The communiqué brands these three assertions as "completely untrue." It adds a terse outline of the German armament position, which is one of the clearest statements so far on German policy. It said, in substance:

Germany has never made other demands than those contained in the public memorandum of Aug. 29. It continues to demand that other states—taking into consideration the special situation in every country—disarm to the point laid down by the Versailles Treaty. If the Disarmament Conference does not take into consideration Germany's principal demands, then the Reich must insist that there be no double standard of right and that the disarmament convention to be consummated in Geneva must also be applied to Germany. "Germany demands no rearmament. But a situation cannot endure, in which we are not allowed to have the arms permitted to other states as an indispensable means of defense."

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THINGS PRESENT

Wickham Steed, noted English journalist (formerly editor of the London Times), writes our "British Onlooker's Diary" on the Editorial page. To read him is to read a man with ideas and a powerful way of expressing them.

We recommend a thoughtful reading of "The Foreign Student's Place in the Campus Labor Mart" on the Educational page. College papers please copy.

If you are interested in a few good-natured comments on literature and good prose, read "Bookman's Holiday" on the Book page.

There is more fun for the amateur editor on the Daily Features page. "Editor's Puzzle."

AND THINGS TO COME

How could the proposed liquor tax be made to yield a billion dollars of federal revenue? Professor Carver will hit straight from the shoulder in answering this question Monday. "Prohibition Facts."

The Rime-O-Grams next week (Monday, Wednesday, Friday) will be based on islands of the world.

Monday brings the Children's page.

Manchukuo Begins to Grow

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW PROVINCES ADDED

Map Shows Jehol and Approximate Position to Khingan Tracts, Which Have Been Added to the Original Three Manchurian Provinces, Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang, by the New Japanese-Controlled Government of Manchukuo.

NEW MANCHU STATE PUSHED INTO MONGOLIA

Official Report Brings Jehol Within Boundary of Manchukuo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The new state of Manchukuo has been formed with elastic boundaries, and the next few months are likely to answer the question, "How far will Manchukuo's boundaries be extended?"

Manchukuo already has claimed more than the three eastern provinces which formed Manchuria. Recently the new state issued a "General Outline of Manchukuo," printed in English by the Department of Foreign Affairs of Manchukuo. This publication states: "Manchukuo is divided into five provinces, Fengtien, Heilungkiang, Kirin, Jehol and Khingan."

The first three provinces named are those which have always been known as Manchuria. Jehol Province has been definitely a part of China proper, and never associated with Manchuria. In his standard work "Manchuria," Sir Alexander Hosie does not even mention Jehol. In the Imperial Japanese Government Railways' guidebook on Manchuria, Jehol is not included. It is apparent, therefore, that the new state, by including Jehol in its borders, has already taken over a recognized part of North China as well as Manchuria.

Under Nanking's Control

Under Manchu emperors, Jehol was a part of Chihli Province, and after the revolution was made a "special administrative area" under provincial authorities. In 1929, the Government at Nanking made Jehol a full-fledged province. It is true that in recent years Jehol has been governed from Mukden. The two Changs, father and son, appointed the military governor, who spent much of his time in Mukden. These appointments were ratified by the Government at Nanking. Only in this sense might the district be included in Manchuria.

The agricultural development of Jehol has been rapid in recent years. The area of the province has never been exactly defined, but is estimated at 67,000 square miles. It is a broad plateau surrounded by wooded mountains. Mongolian nomads occupied most of the plateau during the Manchu régime, but in the last 20 years Chinese farmers have entered Jehol in large numbers, steadily pushing the Mongols back. They have cleared large forests and started farms. The population is estimated by the Chinese Economic Bulletin at 5,000,000 persons.

The Economic Bulletin declares that Jehol's mineral wealth, which has never been properly surveyed, is believed to be great. The China Year Book estimates that Gen. Tang Yu-lin and his subordinates have taken $20,000,000 a year from opium taxes in Jehol.

Elastic Boundaries

The "elastic boundaries" of Manchukuo also extend into Mongolia. The "General Outline of Manchukuo" mentions a new province of Khingan as part of the new state, but does not define the limits of this province. Apparently it derives its name from the Great Khingan Mountains which extend into both Inner and Outer Mongolia.

The "Outline" states that the new state has been founded by "the peoples of Manchuria and Mongolia" and explains that "their territory forms a vast realm between the Amur and the Gulf of Pechihli with the Changpai, Khingan and Yinshan Mountain ranges as its borders, and is separated from China proper."

The formation of this new, indefinite province of Khingan as a part of Manchukuo is regarded as evidence that Manchukuo officials hope to extend the boundaries of the new state westward from Manchuria into the two Mongolias.

GOV. ROOSEVELT URGES REFORMS FOR SECURITIES

Safety of Savings of the People Demands Action, Candidate Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 22—Before a cheering throng of more than 10,000 persons who filled the politically historic Coliseum, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic standard bearer, last night attributed the steadying influence in business and finance, growing in increasing proportions in recent weeks, to what he called the confidence of the people in his party's program.

His speech summarized his views on the national credit structure, bringing to his hearers in brief form the substance of numerous other addresses delivered earlier in the campaign, setting forth the eight leading credit groups as he sees them, namely, the obligations of federal, state and local governments, those of industry, the railroads and foreign countries, and on public utilities and real estate. Governor Roosevelt said that only by a survey of the credit structure could

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Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

83—Can the Church and the School Educate People to Be Temperate as Fast as the Liquor Business Can Educate Them to Be Intemperate?

THERE was a time, not so very long ago, when we had three great agencies for influencing the standards, the tastes, the habits, and the morals of the people. These were the church, the school, and the press. The church and the school were idealistic, and were trying to improve popular standards. The press, with a few noble exceptions, was frankly commercial, and was intent on giving the people what they wanted and willing to pay for rather than what they ought to have.

We still have the church, the school, and the press; but in addition we have the movies and the radio, both as frankly commercial as the press. The ratio is now two idealistic to three commercialized agencies for making public opinion.

When the liquor business was legalized it made full use of the press as a means of popularizing drinking and spreading the drink habit. It is still using it in Canada. With two new agencies at its disposal, namely, the movies and the radio, we may expect legalized traffic to be about three times as active and efficient as it used to be. The church and the school had hard work to educate for temperance when the liquor business had only the commercialized press as a means of advertising and popularizing its business. In fact, the per capita consumption of liquor increased until the dry states and the dry areas in wet states began to combat the liquor business by law. What can we expect the church and the school to accomplish if the business of selling liquor for profit is again made lawful, when it will have all these new ways of spreading the drink habit?

TRADE TIDES STILL RISING, HOOVER SAYS

En Route to Detroit President Addresses People of Charleston, W. Va.

TARIFF AND COAL INDUSTRY HIS TOPIC

Safeguards for Natural Resources by Limited Coöperation Advocated

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON BOARD HOOVER SPECIAL TRAIN, Oct. 22—Through the mountainous coal areas of West Virginia and across the populous heart of Ohio, the special train of President Hoover was speeding today for Detroit, where the candidate tonight will deliver the fourth major address in his campaign for reëlection.

While the mists of morning still clung to the Kanawha Valley, President Hoover delivered the first speech of the day at Charleston, W. Va., discussing the tariff problem and the difficulities besetting the bituminous coal industry. In large part his tariff statement was a reiteration of earlier adresses, applied to the specific case of the manufacturing city of Charleston where there are big steel, glass and pottery industries.

The Republican tariff, President Hoover asserted, had aided these industries, while the alleged purpose of the Democrats to cut down the tariff, he argued, would injure them and throw their workers out of jobs. He charged the Democrats with attempting to destroy the effectiveness of the tariff commission, and assailed the argument of Governor Roosevelt that the decrease in American exports recently has been due to retaliatory action of Europe and countries against the Smoot-Hawley tariff.

Small Part of Trade

"The fact is," he declared, "that the foreign trade comprises but a small portion of our national activities. It is a valuable portion, but when we consider the well-being of American homes and families, the preponderant safeguard to these families lies in maintaining for them the domestic market of the United States."

The tariff had also aided the soft coal industry, Mr. Hoover stated. The ills of the industry were in part due to the competition of coal substitutes and these competitors, he said, "have, in my view, about exhausted themselves."

Mr. Hoover declared he had "cooperated in securing an excise tax on the importation of foreign oils to aid the soft coal industry from competition." He recalled his various efforts to aid the bituminous fields from their chief ban of destructive competition." A limited coöperation to prevent this destructive action should be undertaken," he said. "The coal industry," he added, "could have such safeguards as would make it possible to pay a fair wage, earn a reasonable profit and save hundreds of communities from their steady degeneration and impoverishment."

He believed this relaxation of competition could be achieved without repealing the anti-trust laws.

Mr. Hoover saved one of his most importances utterances to his last paragraph. Business, he declared, is picking up. "I am glad to inform you," he told the applauding crowd, "that the country is beginning to right itself, and shows improvement in every quarter."

Spoke in Football Stadium

Mr. Hoover delivered his speech in the football stadium outside the mountain city of Charleston. Every seat in the stadium was filled and overflow crowds covered the field despite the early morning hour. Between 15,000 and 20,000 people were present.

Mr. Hoover spoke bare-headed, as the rising sun burned off the morning mist from surrounding hills. He spoke with a vigor and emphasis not even equaled in his militant Des Moines address.

The President arrived at his second stop at Burlington, West Virginia, at 10:45 and was welcomed by a crowd numbering 10,000 on a ten-minute stop. He left the train for a temporary platform erected by the station overlooking the central square of the town. He repeated his defense of the tariff, and pointed to the Republican record in excluding immigration. He demanded why the Democrats had not expressed themselves on the immigration question. In the past three months, "We have begun to see the evidence of recovery in every part of the country," Mr. Hoover declared. Improvement would continue if he was reëlected, he said.

Whistles blew as the Hoover special came into Kenova at 11:20 for the third stop. The President spoke for a minute from the rear platform to a crowd of several thousand. Mr. Hoover praised the record of Senator Henry D. Hatfield, who accompanied the train. He repeated that the country is "now on the road to recovery."

A huge crowd is expected at the Detroit Auditorium tonight, together with overflow meetings and other big gatherings which are understood to be waiting the train's arrival at Chillicothe, Columbus and Toledo, Ohio, this afternoon.

With these major gatherings, plus the additional crowds at stops like those at Charleston, Huntington and Kenova, all in West Virginia, this

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NEW DEBT TALK SEEN IN BIZOT VISIT TO LONDON

United Franco-British Front Looms, French Press Asserts

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 22—Following the visit of Mr. J. Theodore Marriner, American chargé d'affaires here, to M. Edouard Herriot, French Premier, yesterday, an official statement was issued to the effect that "the question of interallied debts, and particularly of payments due to the United States on Dec. 15, remains intact."

The whole problem of debts, both in America and England, is still under discussion by the Cabinet, it is stated, and therefore any reports that the Government has decided to meet payments due in December are premature. At the same time an authorized denial was issued to the assertion that the visit to London today of M. Jacques Bizot, director of the movement of funds in the Finance Ministry, is concerned with debts, declaring that his trip is for the purpose of preparing for the world economic conference.

Despite these denials, however, well-informed observers declare in the Paris press today that Mr. Bizot will discuss the question of a united Franco-British front on debts to the United States, and that the French Government intends to meet the payment of approximately $20,000,000, due on Dec. 15.

It is pointed out that under the Mellon-Berenger debt accord, a moratorium is possible only for the repayments of capital and not of interest, and the amount due in December is for interest only.

On the other hand it is thought that the Chamber itself may have to vote on the debt question as the result of the reservations it passed in 1929 linking debt payments to continuance of German reparations. It is significant that no provision for payment of debts to either Britain or the United States is included in the preliminary budget estimates which have been submitted by the cabinet to the Chamber's Finance Committee.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Intercollegiate ball, in celebration of Harvard-Dartmouth game, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9.

Simmons College Newman Club: Dance, Charing Ballroom, Longwood Towers, 8:30.

Boston Jewelers' Club: Dinner meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Dartmouth Alumni Association: Dinner dance, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Poling Christian Endeavor: Meeting, entertainment program, First Baptist Church, Jamaica Plain, 7:45.

West Roxbury Community: Illustrated travel talk, "The Wonderland of the Canadian Rockies," by M. Branson de Cou, Bellevue Community Theater, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Camille," 8:15.
Hollis—"The Gondoliers," 8:15.
Copley—"Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Monte Carlo Madness," film, at 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50 p. m.

Ford Hall Forum: Opening lecture of year, "The Coming Generation—Facing Facts," by Mr. Henrik William Van Loon; musical program: Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated talk, "Christmas in the Philippines," by Mrs. Henry H. Meyer, traveler and author, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Symphony Hall: Benefit concert for victims of Puerto Rican hurricane, Mr. Jesus Maria Sanromá, soloist, and Mr. Arthur Fiedler, conductor, 3:30.

Boston Public Library: Comedy impersonations, by Miss Anita Plamondon, 3:30; readings from contemporary poetry with comment, by Miss Katherine Brooks Norcross, 8 both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street. Open to public.

Symphony Hall: Community Church meeting, discussion, "Will Machinery Destroy Civilization?" by Dr. Karl T. Compton and Prof. Clarence R. Skinner; musical program; 10:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Musical program by Miss Olive Macy Appleton, soprano; Mr. Yves Chardon, violoncello, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist: Fenway Court, 2; program as follows:

Sonata in G Minor ..... Handel
Grave
Allegro
Sarabande
Allegro

Mr. Chardon

Tu fai la superbetta ..... Fesch
Chanson de Neige ..... Chaminade
Bel raggio lusinghier (Semiramis) .. Rossini

Miss Appleton

Two Irish Songs ..... Hahn
Fileuse ..... Dunkler

Mr. Chardon

To a Trush at Evening ..... Phillips
Nocturne ..... Chadwick
Passepied ..... Delibes

Miss Appleton

Copley Theater: Lecture, "Beautiful Speech and the Art of Acting," by Mrs. Patrick Campbell, 8:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Boston Ruskin Club: Reading of Ruskin Club prize essays, lecture hall, Boston Public Library, Boylston Street, 2.

Suburban Stamp and Curio Club of Boston: Anniversary celebration, with exhibition, Boston Public Library, through Nov. 6.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "Egypt, Old and New," 10 and 2:30; "Seeds and Their Travels," 11; "Trees," 1:20; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5, Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Boston Ministers: Meeting, address by Dr. Herbert S. Johnson of National Economy League, Church of Redemption, Ipswich and Boylston Streets, 10:30. Open to public.

Boston Congregational Club: Meeting, address, "Youth and the Church," by Dr. K. C. M. Sills, Bowdoin college president; musical program by members of "Green Pastures" company; Chamber of Commerce Building, 5:30.

Wellesley College: Reading of poetry, by Mr. Chauncey Brewster Tinker, Billings Hall, Wellesley, 4:40.

Oakite Products Inc.: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler, noon.

Meeting, committee in charge of four literary mornings benefit National Civic Federation and People's Symphony Orchestra, Hotel Statler, 3:30.

Junior Mothers' Rest Club: Charity bridge, Charles River Country Club, 2.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paine Collection of Chelsea Porcelains; Ship Models; Eighteenth Century Continental Silver; Fifteenth Century German and Netherlands Engravings.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Second group hanging of members' work. Through Oct. 29.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Ave.—Paintings by Frances Lee. Through Oct. 22.

Goodman-Walker Studio, 667 Boylston Street—"Paintings of Today," by Chaffee, Gold, Knaths, Levinson, Redman, Romano, V. Smith, Van Veen and Weinrich.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—General exhibition in main gallery, for which no closing date is assigned.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Engravings by Decaris. Drawings by Emanuele Romano. Through Oct. 29.

Holman Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Wood engravings in color of the nineteenth century: Japanese prints by Hiroshi Yoshida. Through month of October.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Portraits in oil and red chalk by Hazel M. Kimball.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibits, see Monday's Monitor.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Oct. 22, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 23, in Symphony Hall, benefit concert for Puerto Ricans, with assisting Symphony Orchestra and J. M. Sanromá, pianist.

Thursday evening, Oct. 27, in Jordan Hall, concert by Harry Delmore, baritone.

Thursday evening, Oct. 27, in George M. Brown Hall, concert by Edith Matthews, soprano.

Saturday morning, Oct. 29, in Jordan Hall, Guy Maier's "Musical Journays" with informal talk, piano pieces and lantern slides.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 30, in Symphony Hall, concert by Fritz Kreisler.

Monday afternoon, Oct. 31, at the Hotel Statler, lecture-recital by Dr. Walter Damrosch.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, in Jordan Hall, concert by Samuel Gardner, violinist and Felix Fox, pianist.

Thursday evening, Nov. 3, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 4, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Nov. 5, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; fresh westerly winds.

All New England States: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, east of Sandy Hook: Fresh west winds, strong at times over south portion; partly overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	46	60	Montreal ...	44	48
Bismarck	32	46	Nantucket ..	54	58
Boston	50	59	New Orleans.	58	76
Buffalo	52	52	New York ...	52	60
Calgary	32	46	Norfolk, Va..	54	66
Charleston .	60	80	North Platte.	52	72
Chicago	46	60	Philadelphia.	48	60
Cincinnati ...	38	56	Phoenix,Ariz.	52	74
Denver	44	68	Pittsburgh ..	40	48
Eastport, Me.	46	52	Portland, Me.	46	58
Hatteras	62	70	Raleigh	52	70
Honolulu,T.H. ..	80	..	St. Louis ...	54	66
7p.m. Oct. 21	76	..	St. Paul	38	62
Helena,Mont.	38	64	Salt Lake City	42	58
Huron, S. D..	38	64	San Francisco	56	70
Jacksonville.	62	84	SantaFe,N.M.	36	58
Kansas City.	64	72	Seattle	50	62
Key West ...	78	84	Tampa	66	84
Los Angeles .	56	80	Washington ..	48	62
Memphis	54	64	Wichita,Kan.	56	74
Miami, Fla...	74	82	Williston,N.D.	30	56

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 22.
B—Maximum Oct. 21.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 4:22 p. m., Sunday 5:11 a. m.
Height of tides 8.3 feet, 7.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:22 p. m.

Another Step Taken in Traffic Relief

Upper Photo by Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON'S NEW KENMORE SQUARE SUBWAY

Upper Picture: Kenmore Station Looking Down Intown Tracks. The Spur at the Right Is the Beginning of the "Loop," Which Will Be Used for "Feeder" Cars to Make a Turn When the Boylston Street Subway Is a Rapid Transit Tube. Lower Picture: Kenmore Square as It Looks Today at the Completion of the New Subway Extension. All Trolleys Hereafter Will Run Underneath the Ground to Points Well Out Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue.

Kenmore Tube Ready for Use

(Continued from Page 1)

the surplus into sewers which carried it to the sea.

The Muddy River conduit, which is so large an automobile might be driven through it, was another problem and a "siphon sewer" was installed to lower the water under the tube. Pressure from its downward descent sends the water under the subway and up again to the level of its natural flow.

The only blasting done in the building of the tunnels was in the walls of the old subway. More than 2100 cubic yards of old concrete was blasted to connect the new tube with the old. About 44,000 cubic yards of concrete and 1512 tons of steel beams and columns were used in constructing the extension.

Old Wooden Roadway

While tunneling along about 50 feet below Commonwealth Avenue in Kenmore Square, workmen came across the remains of an old wooden roadway, which was built before the land was filled in. At the time the "wagon highway" was constructed, engineers say, water came up along each side of the road. Workmen reporting the find said that the roadway was intact with its heavy oak cribbing and rock foundations. The wood was in perfect condition and was so firmly imbedded in the clay that they had to saw the timbers away.

According to Mr. Wilbur W. Davis, assistant engineer of the Boston Transit Department, under whose supervision the tunnel was constructed, the veterans working on the project were "the best of help the department could have hired." The ex-soldiers coöperated in every way, he said, worked hard and showed a great personal interest in the undertaking. During the entire period of building, not one man was seriously injured and there were no fatalities, which, Mr. Davis declared, was due to the individual caution of the men and the efficiency of the foremen in charge.

Preparations were made in building the "Y" extension at Kenmore Square for further developments. At a future date it is planned to make the tube a rapid transit subway similar to the Harvard Square-Ashmont division. Platforms in the new Kenmore Station have been made so that the high-speed third rail trains may be taken care of when the system is installed.

Loop Track Constructed

A loop track has been constructed at the intown end of the extension, which will be used when Kenmore Station is a "feeder" for the main subway. Cars coming into the station will discharge their passengers and then make a turn over the loop to pick up outgoing passengers.

For the first time in the history of the present Boylston Street tube, all traffic will be stopped at 7 o'clock tonight and the great task of making the "changeover" will begin. With a force of 600 men, this job will be completed in about 34 hours. Part of the work includes the removing of the heavy steel beams supporting the present tracks; laying of about 20 feet of rails to connect the subway; filling in of the entrance and the building of a cement wall where the old opening leaves off.

Today the finishing touches were given the new station, which is 500 feet long and 100 feet wide, with a platform for four tracks. It is here that the Beacon Street cars will pass over the Commonwealth Avenue cars. Beneath these two lines of traffic Muddy River will carry its daily burden through the "siphon sewer." The station is finished in tile and plaster and is large enough to accommodate the maximum number of persons expected to use the subway.

A large credit for planning the construction work goes to Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the transit department.

NEWSPAPER READING URGED AT SIMMONS

The importance of the newspaper to college students as a means of analyzing social and political evolutions was outlined before a Simmons College assembly yesterday by Dr. Harry M. Varrell, head of the Departments of History and Government. Dr. Varrell recommended newspaper reading both from the viewpoint of entertainment and training in citizenship.

Every college student should read the newspaper thoroughly and regularly, he said. As citizens, eager to take part in the solution of many problems, the newspaper offers an opportunity for absorbing information necessary for voting intelligently and effectively, Dr. Varrell told his listeners.

RECOUNT HELPS DEMOCRAT

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 22 (AP)—Mr. John G. Utterback, Democratic Representative elect, gained 17 votes over his protesting Republican opponent, Mr. Ralph O. Brewster, former governor, yesterday in the recount of the vote in the third congressional district being conducted by the Governor and council.

Yale Dean Sees Lawyers' Return To Bar Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22—The likelihood of lawyers turning away from business posts in greater numbers to return to practice before the courts is forecast by Prof. Charles E. Clark, dean of Yale Law School, in his annual report to Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of the university.

"Serious students of the law have regretted the increasing subservience of perhaps most of the brilliant representatives of the profession to the demands of business economy," Dean Clark said. "With the business slump, the glamour which has surrounded this type of practice has lessened," the dean continued.

A certain number of law school graduates, drawn by training and associations, will continue to turn to the field of business, Dean Clark indicated. "This is as it should be," he goes on, "for the work done in these centers will remain important. But at the same time students of comparable ability should settle in the smaller places, and there assume the position of leadership which the lawyer held in the past and can easily take again if he so wishes.

"Trial work seems likely to resume its proper place as a necessary part of a well-rounded practice. There is no doubt of the benefit of the entire administration of justice when the leading lawyers reënter the court room. The success of English justice is due in large measure to the traditional position of the barrister—the aristocrat of the English law—as the only member of the bar to participate in court trials. Our economic situation has tended to take those who should be our barristers out of the court room and into the office. A reversal of process will transform legal procedure more than may be achieved by changes in mere rules and codes."

Wool Men Express Strong Confidence

Confidence in the stability of our institutions and in the underlying fundamental strength of the nation is reëstablished in opinion of the National Wool Marketing Corporation representing 35,000 wool growers throughout the country, with headquarters in Boston.

The National which markets about one-third of the entire wool clip of the nation announced today that the consumption of wool during the late fall and winter months will in its opinion continue at a good rate and that supplies of wool on hand will be well out of the way before the new clip becomes available.

Imports must be resorted to, says the National, to make up the shortage that seems inevitable and the outlook for the wool trade is promising indeed. The National was the leader in the recent efforts to bring wool prices to higher levels for the benefit of the growers and the mills alike and it predicts that some of the larger consumers are nearing the end of their raw material supplies purchased some time ago, indicating a renewed buying movement in the near future.

NEW BOND OFFERINGS DROP

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—New bond offerings this week in the New York market totaled $8,435,000, compared with $15,190,500 a week ago and $20,625,000 a year ago.

CHINESE MOVE TO STOP LONG INTERNAL RIFTS

Shanghai Meeting Agrees to Reconcile Opposing Nanking Factions

SHANGHAI, Oct. 22 (AP) — A friendly political parley, the first of the kind under the National Government in many months, took place here today on the eve of the departure for Europe of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, who retired last August as chairman of the executive Yuan.

His retirement threw the Government into turmoil, for as the leader of the left wing stepped out he directed an attack upon Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, charging them with maladministration.

Since then there have been two months of uncertainty, involving the future existence of the National Government, but today the Nanking leaders assured Mr. Wang of their good will and expressed a hope that he would return soon to assume an important place in the government council.

Whether this means that the breach has been healed between Mr. Wang and Marshal Chiang remains to be seen, but in political circles the developments are taken to indicate at least that the leaders have decided to shelve their disputes.

At today's conference were 19 ministers and vice-ministers, the largest gathering of National Government leaders at Shanghai in recent years. Every important official was present except Marshal Chiang, who is still fighting bandits at Hankow; Marshal Chang and Mr. Lin Shen, chairman of the National Government, who are making political tours through the coast cities.

These absentees were represented by capable lieutenants who also pledged the efforts of their chiefs to further the paramount task of the Government, that of promoting domestic progress and international peace.

It was an unofficial conference, no decisions were recorded, but it was considered that the meeting augured well for the future, making it unlikely that there will be any changes in the government personnel in the immediate future.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Lo Wen-kan, said that "the National government will continue to base its attitude toward the Manchurian problem upon the principles which the Foreign Ministry already has enunciated, the most important being that China never will agree to a settlement which involves any violation of the League Covenant, the Kellogg Pact or the Nine Power Treaty."

Chefoo Chief Resigns; Move Blow to Nanking

CHEFOO, China, Oct. 22 (AP)—Prospects for the termination of the civil war in Shantung, which has reduced northeastern Shantung to virtual chaos in recent weeks, receded today when Gen. Han Fu-chu, provincial chairman, announced his resignation.

He has been opposing Gen. Liu Chen-nien, the Chefoo "war lord." Announcement of the resignation was followed quickly with a strong artillery attack by General Han upon Laichow, where General Liu is entrenched with a few thousand followers.

The resignation was taken to mean that General Han refuses to accept the mediation attempted by the Nanking Government, a mediation which he asserted would leave him a "mere figurehead." Instead he appears determined to drive General Liu out of Shantung and thereby to strengthen his own hold on the province.

General Han's actions constitute a threat to the National Government, for he is virtually independent of and little inclined to cooperate with Nanking.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

"The Cat and the Fiddle" closes its engagement at the Shubert tonight. It will be succeeded Monday by the Ziegfeld "Show Boat," with Norma Terris, Helen Morgan, Paul W. Keast and Jules Bledsoe.

The Aborn Company's "Gondoliers," closing tonight, will be followed next week by "Pinafore" and "Trial by Jury," in a double bill.

"The Green Pastures" has one week more to run at the Colonial. A musical version of "Cyrano de Bergerac" will be presented at the Colonial on Saturday evening, Nov. 5, for the first time on a metropolitan stage.

At the Fine Arts Theater, "Monte Carlo Madness" will be replaced Monday by the German film operetta, "The Flute Concert at Sans Souci." An added feature preceding the 9 o'clock showing of the film Monday, will be the appearance of Miss Artiss de Volt in a program of harp solos.

"Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary" will continue next week at the Copley.

Tomorrow evening, at the Copley, Mrs. Patrick Campbell will give her lecture recital on "Beautiful Speech and the Art of Acting."

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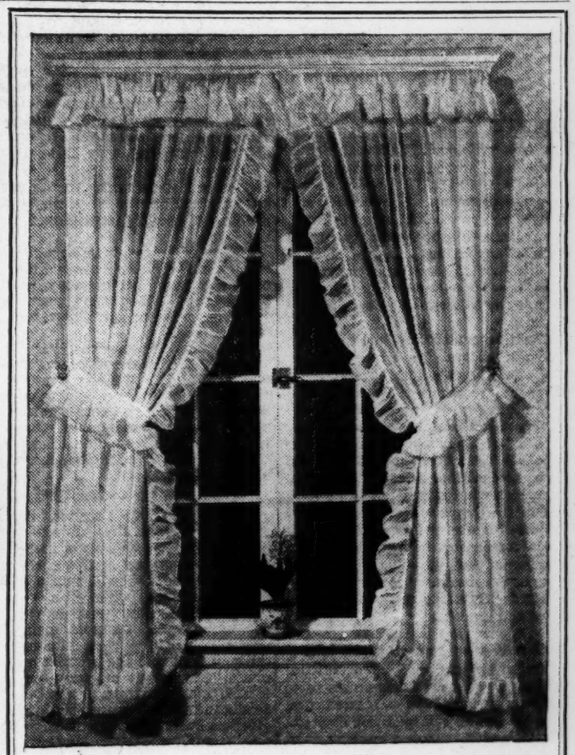

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We started out with such promise on Monday. Business was fine, everything so exciting—and then came the terrible storm. We do hope these extra days will salve the disappointment.
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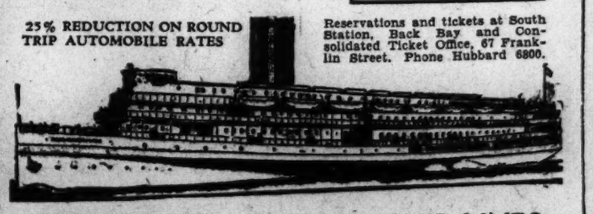

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES

HOOVER ASSURES DISCUSSION OF SILVER PROBLEM

World Economic Meeting Late in Year to Deal With This Subject

By the Associated Press

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 22—President Hoover assured western producers Thursday that "the whole silver question" would be "fully dealt with" at the world economic conference late this year and said he was "anxious to secure the improvement of the silver situation."

In a telegram to Mr. Paul D. Hudtloff, chairman of the Silver Bow County Republican Committee, Mr. Hoover said he had made participation of the United States in the international conference conditional upon consideration of the silver problem. He termed the arrangement "the first constructive step that has been made in this direction."

President Hoover's telegram follows:

"Regarding your telegram calling attention to misinformation given in recent public meetings in Butte in respect to the calling of a silver conference, something over a year ago I had informal inquiries made. As is the usual custom of important governments as to whether they would be prepared to attend a silver conference to be called by the American Government, they stated they would not be interested.

"At subsequent dates, on being approached by minor governments who were anxious to secure such a conference, we suggested that they endeavor to see whether they could secure attendance of the principal foreign governments at a conference which they would call, and that we would be glad to attend and coöperate. We also suggested that regional conferences might be held at which we would attend.

"Finally, upon proposal of the British Government that there should be called a world economic conference to take place late this year, I made it a condition of our acceptance that the whole silver question should be put in the agenda and that it should be fully dealt with. That has been agreed to, and recently I stated that I should appoint a member of the delegation to that conference representing the silver interests of the United States.

"The Congress has been passing resolutions for 20 years asking for an international conference on silver. Various Presidents have endeavored to secure such a conference. They have all failed because there are governments in the world that are not particularly interested, or are opposed to any special action. The arrangement which I have succeeded in making in the last few months in respect to the world economic conference is the first constructive step that has been taken in this direction.

"I am anxious to secure the improvement of the silver situation in the world and will take part in any constructive measures to that end. Otherwise, I should not have insisted upon this question being fully considered at the forthcoming world economic conference. I am glad that your telegram enables me to give this information and record a statement not only as to the action of the Administration, but as to the utter misleading character of these statements which have been made to the people of Montana."

Mr. Hudtloff had asked for a statement from the White House, declaring Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic presidential candidate, and Senator T. J. Walsh (D.), of Montana, in speeches in Butte, made statements indicating that Mr. Hoover had done nothing toward calling a silver conference.

Valuations Shrink In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 22 — Mr. Edgar C. Hirst, secretary of the New Hampshire Tax Commission, reports that electric utilities in New Hampshire show a substantial increase in valuation for the current year. Total property valuation in the State showed a slight shrinkage. Electric utilities for 1932 were valued at $45,998,390, compared with $45,847,438 in 1931.

The total valuation for the State declined from $623,381,852 in 1931 to $590,805,016 this year and a lower average tax rate of $2.77 per $100 of valuation contrasted with $2.90 per $100 in 1931. Increase was noted in the number of ratable polls returned for the year with an appreciable increase in taxes assessed.

National bank stocks showed a shrinkage in returns of but slightly more than $1500. The greatest decline noted was in stocks in trade, the total assessment dropping about $12,000,000 for the year.

Purchase of Ship Fulfills Ambition

Capt. Magnus Magnussen of Winchester yesterday purchased the steam trawler Sea Hawk, and thereby realized an ambition formed in his youth in Iceland where he used to fish with his father. The Sea Hawk is one of the largest vessels of its kind on the north Atlantic coast. It is an oil burner of 386 gross tons, 208 net tons and measures 140.8 feet in length. It was built in 1928 at Boston.

The Sea Hawk is now at East Boston where is has been laid up for some time and is being made ready for the sea. The vessel is expected to sail in 10 days for the offshore banks. It was formerly owned by the North Atlantic Trawling Corporation. The name of the vessel will be changed to Heckla, the same as that owned by his father on which Captain Magnussen learned to be a fisherman.

Desire to be a fisherman in a big way, to command and eventually to own his own vessel, prompted Captain Magnussen years ago to emigrate from his native land and seek greater emolument in the harbors of Gloucester and Boston. He has been fishing out of these ports for several years, lately commanding two of the newest trawlers of O'Hara Brothers fleet.

NEWSBOYS TO OPEN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Formation of an emergency budget appeal committee is announced by the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation to develop financial support from the public for the varied activities of the organization through the ensuing fiscal year. Judge John F. Perkins of the Juvenile Court will serve as general chairman.

Youthful members of the Foundation are printing the literature themselves for a direct appeal to the public for funds. Fall work has not been resumed, according to Judge William C. Wait, chairman of the board of trustees, because of inadequate funds. Other prominent persons associated with the foundation are Mr. Gerrit Fort, Mr. Henry Parkman Jr., Mr. Henry L. Shattuck, and Dr. George W. Coleman.

Boston Police Plan List of Criminals

In an effort to keep crime under control, Boston police are compiling a criminal's "Who's Who." All suspected individuals and those who have prison records are being tabulated for the catalogue of criminal knowledge which will contain the names and residences, car registration numbers and associates of all persons who frequent recognized loafing places.

An order issued yesterday by Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Police Commissioner, set the police machinery in motion. Whether or not Boston's growing underworld is attributable to similar drastic measures taken by police agencies in other large cities is uncertain, but the Commissioner made it known that crime will not be allowed to flourish in his territory.

Actually, the move is the result of a well-planned course of action which recently resulted in the formation of a Bureau of Records in the police department. Into these records will go all the criminal information that can be garnered not only by the regular police force but also by the experienced detectives who circulate in criminal hangouts. Particular stress is laid on the checkup of automobile numbers for it is by the use of false plates that criminals escape detection in many instances, officials declared.

RAIL MAN ELECTED TO HIGHER OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 22—Mr. Edward W. Wheeler of Brunswick, a director and general counsel for the Maine Central Railroad since 1922, yesterday was named to the vice-presidency of the line by the board of directors. According to Mr. E. S. French, president of the road, the new vice-president has had wide experience in public and railroad affairs and is a graduate of Bowodin College.

Mr. Wheeler first worked for the Maine Central as a telegrapher, then as an account. Later he resigned to enter law and served in the Maine Senate and as a member of the Governor's Council. In 1922, he was picked as counsel for the road he once worked with, a post he has filled ever since.

VERMONT GROUP ELECTS

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Oct. 22 (AP)—Representative John E. Weeks of Middlebury was elected president of the Vermont Commission on Country Life at its annual meeting yesterday. It was voted to make the organization permanent and a constitution was adopted.

One of the 'Houses That Junk Built'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UNIT OF BARTON RECREATION CAMP, LOS ANGELES

Waste Material Builds Home To Aid California Delinquents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"I will take the waste things of the earth and build me a treasure house."

That motto, to be seen upon the walls of a group of curious but comfortable houses in the Verdugo Hills, near Roscoe, symbolizes the work of Mrs. Minnie A. Barton, chief woman probation officer of the police department, who for 26 years has treasured the custody of municipal court wards here.

The group of buildings is known as the Barton Recreation Camp, and it fulfills every promise of the motto. Scarcely a piece in it would have found a useful purpose elsewhere, unless it had been for fuel. Everything that it contains—from cellar to attic—was scrap material rescued from local junk yards. In fact, even the labor that placed this waste material in useful position was salvaged from unemployment.

From month to month the building has gone forward without the aid of plans or specifications but only in answer to the needs that have arisen or were foreseen. It isn't that a plan is scorned, but, as Mrs. Barton says, how can one plan when she doesn't know what will be available for use next?

The Barton Recreation Camp is one of three institutions formed here to aid in rehabilitating delinquent girls and women and to assist deserted mothers with young children. The Barton Training Home on Trinity Street and the Bide-A-Wee Home on Pleasant Avenue are the other two members of the group. They are maintained by the Big Sister League.

Their efficiency in aiding unfortunate women here is seen in the records which have been established among the thousands of girls who have resided at any one of the homes. Fewer than 95 per cent ever appear for charges in court again, Mrs. Barton says. Last year 631 girls were helped.

Personages in European News

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De Valera's Career Marked by Contrasts; Mosley Founds Party—Then Writes Book

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

Was there ever a more curious reversal of fortunes than that which made Mr. Eamon de Valera president of the Assembly of the League of Nations, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, stronger than the Governor-General, and able to negotiate with the British ministers on equal terms?

The odd thing is that Mr. de Valera is not even Irish in the full sense. His father was Spanish; and he is in his rather unbending dignity and rigid devotion to ideas not without Spanish qualities. Sixteen years ago he heard the sentence of capital punishment passed upon him for his part in the insurrection. The sentence was afterward commuted to penal servitude for life.

A year later he was free under the general amnesty, but it was not long before he was again put into jail. This time he escaped, and he crossed the Atlantic, arriving in New York amid the acclamations of the Irish.

Millions of dollars were raised by him on behalf of Irish freedom, and when a treaty was negotiated with England he remained aloof. For him Ireland was a Republic, and he was its President. But he was forced into the cold shades of opposition for a number of years, and now at last he is in power and repudiates the oath and calls into question the old financial arrangements.

But all this proves, apart from the character and consistency of aims of Mr. de Valera, a certain generosity on the part of Great Britain. It has struck hard on occasion, but it knows how to let bygones be bygones. Will not Mr. de Valera also let bygones be bygones? He can afford to do so, for Geneva registers not only his personal triumph, not only the triumph of Ireland, but the triumph of the "little" states.

⁂

Sir Oswald Mosley founded a New Party in England, and he has now published a book explaining his present position. It would be difficult to do two more dangerous things. The New Party was, as far as parliamentary representation is concerned, swept aside at the general election; for new parties are, in any case, unwelcome in Great Britain. It would seem that he had destroyed his political prospects, and those prospects had been brilliant.

No more interesting figure, no more picturesque personality, has ever been seen in British political life. The son of a baronet, brought up in the Conservative persuasion, educated at Winchester and at Sandhurst, serving in the Lancers, married to a daughter of Lord Curzon, of fine appearance, a skilled orator, exceptionally intelligent, the world seemed to be at his feet.

Then he joined the Labor Party. The Labor Party, proud of its capture, immediately made him a Minister. But he was not out for mere honors; as the Labor Party did not act vigorously enough to please him, he resigned his post.

Sir Oswald is now a sort of British Fascist, but he protests that his Fascism is not "the lackey of reaction." It is constructive. It stands for the corporate state. It would proceed with authority in economics and put back responsibility in morals. "Oh, that mine enemy would write a book!" is a warning that Sir Oswald has ignored. He has been daring enough to set down, with great gusto, his views on the policy that ought to be pursued. For we cannot, he insists, muddle through this time.

⁂

Marguerite Durand was one of the first feminists, and the first woman journalist in France. She it was who founded La Fronde, the first journal to be written, edited, and printed exclusively for women.

Now there are scores of women journalists in France, and some of them are famous. To employ a piece of newspaper slang, they "make the front page." They go on special missions to such far-off countries as China. They attend all the international conferences. They are particularly good at interviews.

But, of course, there are many whose names are not prominently printed and who accomplish the lesser tasks. For those who require it, a holiday home has just been opened by Marguerite Durand at Pierrefonds, an interesting old village near the forest of Compiègne, which is dominated by an ancient castle.

The house was formerly the home of that other great woman pioneer who called herself Séverine, and who, in the course of her long career, was invariably on the side of the oppressed. Her powerful pleas for justice were among the most moving things I have ever heard. In connection with the home is a library filled with books and documents relating to the feminist movement in France.

⁂

Arturo Toscanini has been made a commander of the Legion of Honor. No doubt the Italian maestro deserves it, for he has done much for French music, and particularly has he helped to make known the music of Debussy. As conductor at the Metropolitan of New York and the Scala of Milan he has proved to be one of the great musical forces of our time; and Paris well remembers his direction at the Opéra.

But in Italy he fell out of favor a few months ago. Conducting at Bologna, he was asked to give the Fascist hymn. He declined. There was an uproar. But his explanation seems reasonable enough. With politics he professes he has nothing to do. He is purely and simply a musician, and he would conduct anything which, as music, was worthy of his talents.

But regarding the Fascist anthem purely from the musical viewpoint, he decided that it was not good enough. Of how many political hymns and national anthems this might be said! I remember that some years ago G. Bernard Shaw tilted at the British national anthem on the same ground. There were no ill consequences, either to Mr. Shaw or the national anthem. They both go their way, not a penny the worse. But then Mr. Shaw is a privileged person, and the British are not susceptible in these matters.

Presumably Signor Toscanini is not a privileged person, and the Fascists are more susceptible than the British. . . . Once when the great cantatrice Marie Delna was rehearsing, she took liberties with the score. Toscanini interrupted her. "But remember, Maestro," said Mme. Delna, "I am Delna!" To which Toscanini made this superb reply: "And I, Madame, I represent Gluck!"

FIREMEN TO HELP RED CROSS DRIVE

Fire stations have become utilitarians in a general alarm sounded by the Boston Chapter of the Red Cross for food and clothing to take care of the needy this winter. As receiving centers for these materials, the stations will compete against one another to see which can qualify as the best collecting agency.

Through Mr. James Jackson, chairman of the chapter, the Red Cross makes an urgent appeal for used clothing, particularly suits and shoes in order to fill requisitions before the cold weather begins. Regular motor schedules have been arranged for collections to be made from the fire stations.

RESEARCH BUREAU TO HOLD EXHIBITION

A public exhibition of water colors, etchings and pen and inks is to be held at the Architectural Club, from Nov. 1-10, under the auspices of the architectural division of the Emergency Planning and Research Bureau. The hours will be from 9 to 5 daily, excepting Sunday.

The sum to be realized from the sale of pictures will go directly to the exhibitors, all of whom are unemployed. There will be no charge for admission, the bureau declared.

YALE LATIN PRIZE AWARDED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22 (AP)—Charles F. Chandler of Sterling Junction, Mass., received the Samuel Beney Regal Pin Latin prize yesterday, given to the Yale freshman who passes the best entrance examination in the subject.

Specified Hour for Politics Thought Desirable for Radio

As It Is Now, It Is Pointed Out, Commercial Advertisers Have First Call on Time—Public Demand Shows Need of Being Aroused

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—The long-suffering neighbors of the 16,000,000 owners of radios in the United States may have an idea that all radiocasting these preëlection weeks is political speechmaking, but at the national campaign headquarters of the major parties, the business of finding niches in air-time for party spokesmen isn't as simple as that—not nearly.

The states want time and the cities want time, the Socialists want time and the commercial advertisers want time. It is the experience of the radio directors at Democratic and Republican headquarters that the commercial advertisers get it.

With what is admittedly the most important political campaign the United States has had in many years under way, protest is heard in many quarters against the apparent preference given by radiocasting companies to a miscellany of advertiser programs above important campaign addresses. The appeals by the national committees of the two major parties for coöperation have not been able to overcome the companies' attitude of "never move a 'commercial.'"

Obviously, this attitude is based on the fact that the political purchasers of air-time come only once every four years, as compared with the year-round schedules of the commercial advertisers, who constitute the companies' revenue-producing source.

In the opinion of Mr. Herbert L. Petty, radio director at Democratic national headquarters, if the radio audience wants political radiocasts, it has not yet come forward in sufficient numbers to move the companies to allot a daily hour to them. This would be a sufficient grant to clear away most of the difficulties that now beset the arranging of campaign air schedules, he said, "but as it is, we are lucky to get in anywhere."

"Maybe the companies think the public look on political speeches as an infliction," he continued. "At any rate, all our efforts to get a regular time have been to no avail. If, instead of the present system of fitting in when and where we can, the companies could see their way clear to scheduling an hour for politics every night—say, between 9 and 10 o'clock—I think it would be a great help to the radio audience.

"The present policy is 'never to move a commercial'. As an example, we could get only 15 minutes of air time for an hour-and-a-half speech by Senator Norris and he had to put the meat of his talk into that time as well as he could. Many persons thought he was cut off.

"I have no bill of complaints, really," he added. "We have not had all the coöperation we could use, but these companies see the thing as a business proposition, and to them we are advertisers along with the 'commercials' and have to take our time when we can get it, just as they do. They have an answer to any complaint that you can't get around—that there are just 24 hours in a day and only four hours between 8 o'clock and midnight, and only one hour between 9 and 10 o'clock."

CHRYSLER TO MAKE NEW PLYMOUTH SIX

Further indications of the trend to divorce the four-cylinder engine from the automotive field are seen in the announcement by the Plymouth Motor Corporation of a new Plymouth Six which will sell "at the lowest price ever placed on a Chrysler production." Details of engineering are completed and the way to added employment paved for the coming winter with the announcement that production on a broad scale will begin soon.

Specifications reported include the latest development of floating power, radically altered fenders, and a strong tendency toward streamlining the body. Figures tell what it means to a manufacturer to prepare for a new car. Mr. Chrysler says it cost over $9,000,000.

The man on the street will scarcely recognize a familiar line on the new Plymouth, it is said, as the car has been developed without consideration of former machinery. Hydraulic brakes, a safety-steel body and a low center of gravity are added features.

NEW Department of FURNITURE in Bromberg's Enlarged Galleries —Third Floor—

A choice assortment of exclusive designs—for those who are eager to possess furniture which expresses good taste without revealing its low price.

BROMBERG'S
218 No. 20 St., Birmingham, Ala.

LASTING BEAUTY LASTING LIFE
KENWOOD BLANKETS

Are sold by Loveman's because we are ever seeking the best with which to serve patrons who have faith in us and our merchandise.

Everyone is talking about lower prices today. Even people who do not have to economize (and there are a few left) are observing the lower cost of all commodities. However, the thing we feel is most important to those who buy intelligently is the fact that today better things are cheaper but NOT CHEAP.

As a QUALITY STORE Loveman's follow the trend of lower prices by the presentation only of QUALITY MERCHANDISE.

Yours for true economy—QUALITY

Loveman, Joseph and Loeb
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

New Fashions
—in coats
—dresses
—suits
—furs
—at special prices
Louis Saks
48th Anniversary
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL'S
"A Store Near You"
Cocomalt

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Splendid Values at Attractive Prices in Every Department at MAAS BROTHERS
TAMPA, FLA.

Smart Hats
alice ROSS
Importer Creator
265 East Flagler St.
MIAMI FLORIDA

ODUM BOWERS & WHITE
Invite you to their showing of wearables of the better kind for men and women
ON THIRD AVENUE IN BIRMINGHAM

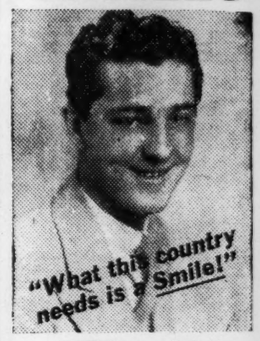
For prompt, expert, sanitary laundry and dry cleaning service
Phone WAlnut 7651
PIEDMONT LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.
Out-of-town customers promptly served by express or parcel post.

Fine Linens for Thanksgiving at High's New Low Prices
J. M. High Co.
ATLANTA

Buying *Today* is an investment
Invest *Today* against future needs. BUY!
RICH'S Inc.
ATLANTA

Thriftiness has much to do with your happiness
Practice it by buying your PURE FOOD PRODUCTS from
ROGERS
GEORGIA ALABAMA SOUTH CAROLINA

$3,000 for the BEST SMILES



"What this country needs is a smile"

So, together with the best stores throughout the country, OUR photograph studio is participating in a great

NATIONAL SMILE CONTEST

If you are over 16, simply have your *smiling* photograph taken in our studio for just a dollar and you are in line to win part of the $3,000 in cash prizes!

173 Cash Prizes

Best Smile in the U. S. A. . $500
Second Best in the U. S. A. $100
20 "Third Best" in the U. S. A., each $20
50 "Fourth Best" in the U. S. A., each $5
563 "Fifth Best" in the U. S. A., each $1
Best Smile in this City . . $20
20 additional prizes for good Smiles in this city of six 8x10 portraits each.

SPREAD YOUR SMILE AROUND—take advantage of our offer of *Three 8x10 Portraits for $2*
For your convenience, our Studio is located in the Basement!

DAVISON-PAXON CO.

Roosevelt Proposes Reforms For Safety of Securities

(Continued from Page 1)

the stability of the country be comprehended.

In the matter of governmental obligations he held up as paramount that every unit of government live within its resources, that budgets be actually balanced through decrease in expenditures and by the levying of new taxes when and if necessary. To this end he proposed a federal tax upon beer following a predicted legalization of that alcoholic beverage. It is the duty of every elective official to bend himself to the relief of burdened taxpayers, he declared, adding that no one is in a better position than the President of the United States to set the example for all other officials.

Indicts Administration

Indicting the present Administration for the losses in savings to investors in foreign and public utility obligations, the Democratic candidate pledged himself to do his utmost to prevent the recurrence of such financial collapses and asked the question as to what leadership President Hoover has exerted against the type of abuse which resulted in the Insull failure. The Democratic Party has taken as one of its responsibilities, he said, the charge that savings shall not again be frittered away in unworthy foreign and domestic obligations.

Governor Roosevelt said, in part:

I am glad to return tonight to the citizens of St. Louis. I have been here many times in as many campaigns, and always I have felt the warmth of your generous greeting. I came through here five weeks ago when we were starting our western trip, and we had time only for a short stop. The western trip on which we were beginning afforded me the opportunity to continue the elaboration of the Democratic platform in Chicago at the end of June.

And now, at the end of October, I come to a résumé of the subject of credit. I want to set forth eight credit groups, and to talk briefly about the conditions of each. At the end of my discussion, which in the last analysis is a summary of what I have been talking about for many weeks, you will see what the condition of the country is with reference to credit, what these groups need and what the Democratic Party proposes to do about it.

Eight Points

First—Federal obligations:

At the very top of the credit structure of the country, surpassing all other groups in moral and material importance, stand the obligations of the Federal Government. These are paramount, because government is essential to all ordered economic life. When they go everything goes. Happily these obligations are secure. They suffer only to the extent that government is permitted to be extravagant, wasteful, or ill-managed. They suffer if the federal budget is not balanced, and particularly where the deficit of one year is not cleared up in the succeeding year.

I called attention in my address at Pittsburgh on Wednesday night to the great importance of federal budget making as the foundation of the national credit. I pointed out that the Hoover Administration had been responsible for deficit after deficit; that as one disastrous year succeeded another no attempt was made to arrange the finances of the country so that at least the mounting loss of revenue might not be turned into a deficit for the next year. It is my pledge and promise that this dangerous kind of financing shall be stopped and that rigid governmental economy shall be formed by a stern and unremitting administration policy of living within our income.

Second—State obligations:

State obligations constitute one of the most sound and safe groups of the entire credit structure. A state is generally required by dire necessity, if for no other reason, to live within its income. If it runs a deficit one period, it must make provisions for that deficit in the budget of the following period.

In fact, in New York when we run a deficit the Constitution of the State requires us to provide in the budget for the following year not merely for current needs, but also for revenue with which to pay the deficit of the past year. And I have strictly lived up to this requirement. This is the best guarantee of credit stability known, and it accounts for the fact that the credit of the State of New York makes its bonds almost the highest grade of investment known to the country.

Third—Municipal bond issues:

The next great credit group includes the obligations of cities, counties, towns, villages and other local units. This is a very large group. A fair estimate is over $17,000,000,000 of these local bonds. They are largely held by individuals and by institutions and are properly a matter of deep public concern. The soundness of these bonds is directly bound up with the honesty and capability with which American cities are run. I have as the Governor of New York State concerned myself very definitely with the finances of its cities. I have exercised what influence I could to keep the credit of these cities sound and secure. I have set my face sternly against, not only municipal dishonesty, but likewise against municipal mismanagement. And I want to record myself here and now, that every public official from the President of the United States down owes it to himself to use every scrap of influence he can to prevent the frittering away of the revenues exacted from the sorely pressed taxpayers of every city in the United States, to the end that if necessary they must be compelled to walk in the way of municipal honesty and efficiency.

Leads Public Opinion

I want to reaffirm what I have said many times that while the legal power of the President in this respect is limited, his power to lead public opinion in the way of an improvement in local government can be a very definite and useful force for cheaper government and better government in American cities. This is what I propose to do toward the credit represented by the $17,000,000,000 of municipal bonds.

Fourth—Foreign obligations.

The next group of obligations comprises what are known as foreign bonds. This is an unsavory chapter in American finance. These bonds in large part are directly the fruit of a disastrous policy pursued by the present Administration in Washington—none other, if you please, than the policy of lending to backward and crippled nations.

Flagrant instances of the abuse of American investors occurring under this system are well known. When, after my address at Columbus last August, the Secretary of State chose to come to the defense of the Administration, his apology was smothered by irrefutable and devastating statements of facts from Senator Glass and Senator Barkley and many others. The Administration has not since attempted to defend the indefensible fallacy of the Department of State with regard to these investments. If we were depending upon these bonds as an integral part of American finance we should be fearful indeed. But fortunately, or unfortunately, as you choose to look at it, the returns on the foreign bond list have already come in. Many are in default. Others have lost the major part of their original face value. The best that can be said is that the danger is in great part behind us and not ahead of us.

I have already announced the policy of my own administration in this regard. My job will be to prevent a recurrence of this incident and to prevent the hard-earned dollars of American investors from being frittered away in foreign fields, encouraged by the sanction of the Federal Government of the United States, and with a profit flowing only to certain international financiers whose greed is greater than their patriotism.

Fifth—Domestic industrial bonds:

These obligations do not represent major difficulties. They are not widely held by banks, insurance companies, savings banks, or the credit institutions of the country. They are largely in the hands of private investors. The amount is relatively small in quantity for the industrial companies during the past few years were engaged not in creating debts, but in paying them. On the great chessboard of American finance the industrial obligations do not constitute a danger.

The problem of industry is not strictly speaking a problem of finance. It is a problem which I dealt with in my speech at San Francisco. So far as possible, industry should be organized so that it will give every workman the right to earn a living through his own effort. Such influence as the Federal Government may have should be directed to this end.

Public Utility

Sixth—Public utility obligations:

In connection with public utility obligations, I am not speaking now of the financial excrescences on the public utility system represented by pyramided holding companies, some of which are already in bankruptcy and others of which have already been discounted by the public markets. These companies that are engaged not in stock jobbing, but in the sound and important business of distributing light, power, heat and public service have obligations which do not at this time constitute a problem in American finance. As a group they are currently earning their interest charges. I have already set forth in my Portland speech my attitude toward the problems of these companies.

The outlines of my public utility policy are definitely in the direction of protecting the investor, as well as the consumer. Certainly the integrity of the financial obligations represented in this group will be conserved to a greater degree than ever before through an adoption of my policy toward public utilities. There has not been so far as I have been able to determine a single responsible criticism of the program there set forth.

I ask the simple question, "What leadership has the President exerted toward the elimination of the type of abuse which resulted in the Insull failure?"

The indifference of the present Administration has permitted the savings of thousands of our citizens to be swallowed up and lost for all time.

Seventh—Railroads:

And now I come to the railroads; railroad obligations, mostly bonds, amount to $11,000,000,000. They bear interest charges of nearly $500,000,000 a year. Such bonds are held in savings banks, insurance companies, commercial banks, and similar institutions. In the year 1931, admittedly a bad year, the railroad system as a whole earned slightly more than its interest charges on this entire group of bonds. The year 1932 has not been so happy, although railroad earnings are beginning to show slight increases. As to the Democratic plan of meeting this problem, not only in the interest of maintaining railroads at a fair degree of efficiency, but what is more important, the protection of the savings of millions of persons in this country, which are involved in the securities of these railroads. I made it a cardinal point in my railroad address that the railroads should be freed from certain destructive competition that the Government should undertake for a specified period to see the railroads through provided they put their own houses in order. Note the difference between this and the program of the Administration. Without plan and apparently without thought the best that they could do was to advance a dole to the railroads month by month as any emergencies might arise, leaving both the railroad and the bondholder uncertain as to whether each dole would not be the last.

This was not meeting problems. It is sticking financial mustard plasters on the railroads.

Democratic Plan

There is only one way to do this job, and that is to do it. Where adjustments are to be made, let us find out what they are. Let us arrange for their handling in a swift and orderly method. Let us make a definite commitment that once the railroad's house is in order the Government can stand firmly behind it. Our Democratic plan has been before the country now for some weeks. Experts on the situation, representing railroad management, railroad unions, employers, workers and investors have joined in almost universal approval of the soundness of this plan.

Eighth—Real estate obligations:

Finally, we come to real estate obligations. There is first a great body of mortgages on city and suburban homes. These represent money borrowed by you and me, and our friends, with which to buy homes. Most of these are mortgages on small homes. They are paid by the little man—"the forgotten man" if you like, of whom no one thinks because he does not beg for help. And yet these men are not only the backbone of the American financial system, they are in the aggregate about the safest credit risks we have. This group does not constitute a financial danger to the country, but it does call for wise financial handling. We propose to do whatever we can to free these homes of the burden of excessive taxation. I have said that these home owners were "forgotten men." But they are no longer forgotten, because in the midst of the campaign the Federal Administration has finally considered their difficulties. We agree to the necessity of home loan banks, but we shall insist in the administration of these banks that they shall not be subject to the unwise and improper administration that has characterized the Federal and Joint Stock Land Bank system under which the bank makes money while the mortgagor goes unaided. To the extent that the home loan banks effect this I shall be glad to approve the policy, and I shall be glad to make whatever modifications are needed, to insure that the relief grant reaches the spot it is intended to cover.

Farm mortgages:

And finally I come to farm mortgages. I have discussed this question twice in my campaign. Only today in Springfield I set forth in some detail my proposals with respect to this. What I said there was an amplification of my pledge in my Topeka speech of a month ago.

I seek definite action by the Federal Government—and I stress the word "action"—to prevent farmers from losing their homes, to provide for them lower interest rates where, as in many cases, such rates are excessive, and to extend the capital payments due under the original mortgage terms.

We have seen too many farmers driven from their homes and from their lands. It is time to reverse that process.

Edge Calls Garner 'Forgotten Man' In the Campaign

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 21 (AP)—Speaker John N. Garner was pictured last night by Mr. Walter E. Edge, Ambassador to France, as "the only forgotten man of the moment."

In a campaign address commending the Hoover-Curtis ticket and the Donovan-Davison state ticket, the Ambassador said:

"Jack Garner of Texas has been running away ever since Mr. Hearst and Mr. McAdoo selected him to save the country. At first, you remember, they wanted Mr. Garner for President.

"He has been kept in the dark room ever since his nomination, over three months ago, at which time he electrified the country with a new version of just how the government should be run, a fair sample of which he exhibited, or failed to exhibit, as Speaker of the last Democratic House of Representatives.

"Oh yes, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee made a speech from the dark room of a radio broadcasting station a few nights ago.

"Among other reversals of form, he insisted that the greatest need of the United States is 'a budget balanced by careful economy and scientific revenue,' and then, 'Now I submit that the record shows a Democratic Congress determined and willing to go the limit for a balanced budget.'

"This is the same Speaker Garner who failed to support courageous members of his own party, like Congressman Crisp of Georgia, who pleaded for a modest sales tax, which all agree would have balanced the budget.

"And the same Garner who introduced the most colossal pork barrel bill ever presented to Congress, which was only defeated through President Hoover's insistence."

In discussing Roosevelt's tariff stand, Ambassador Edge said: "This situation reminds one of the Democrats' prohibition inconsistency—wet in Chicago, dry at Washington. Free traders before election—protectionists when their home producers read the riot act to them after election."

STUDY OF TARIFFS ORDERED BY HOOVER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)— Mr. Robert L. O'Brien, chairman, said today the tariff commission would meet within a few days to take up the request of President Hoover that it investigate whole tariff schedules.

The Chief Executive called him to the White House yesterday, he said, and requested that the commission "give serious consideration and focus its attention" on determining whether American tariffs were adequate for protection against imports from countries which have depreciated currencies.

BUCKLAND TO SPEAK AT BANK MEETING

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 22 (AP)—Encouraged by advance reports from various committees commenting favorably on economic conditions, the Investment Bankers' Association of America opened its five-day annual convention today.

The board of governors met for confidential examination of the reports and for discussion. Among important speakers are Mr. Arthur A. Ballantine, Undersecretary of the United States Treasury, and Mr. E. J. Buckland, president of the Railroad Credit Corporation.

Trade Tides Are Still Rising, Hoover Says in West Virginia

(Continued from Page 1)

morning, Mr. Hoover will complete tonight what is by far the most active 12 hours of appearances in his career as public man.

By one of the coincidences of politics, President Hoover is on his way back to the very same auditorium in Detroit from the platform of which he appealed to the American Legion, a year ago, not to vote in favor of immediate cash payment of the bonus.

Mr. Hoover will speak from the same platform tonight and again, in the course of his speech, it is believed that he will touch on the bonus. This time he speaks with the knowledge that the fight for the bonus has been pushed forward by an appreciable degree; for the failure of the Legion a year ago, at his instance, to indorse immediate payment has yielded to an overwhelming approval of the measure by the recent Legion convention in Portland, Ore.

The bonus means payment of $2,300,000,000, according to Treasury authorities, and immediate payment would stagger the country's financial system at the time of incipient business recovery. The Republicans are prepared to tell the nation that the bonus demand must be fought at all costs and they are going to ask the country whether they think the anti-bonus fight is safer in the hands of President Hoover, who made the trip to Detroit a year ago as part of the struggle; or with Governor Roosevelt, who waited until a fortnight before election day to make his first avowal on the subject since his nomination.

Soft Coal Industry

West Virginia is the center of the great southern soft coal industry—a basic industry that has been in a disorganized state ever since the days of President Harding. In that administration President Hoover led an effort to bring about a program of mutual coöperation and limitation of production of soft coal that would lead it out of its morass, and he has followed the difficulties of the miners and operators sympathetically since them.

Governor Roosevelt proposed a general program for aid to the bituminous coal industry in his address at Pittsburgh this week, which has been criticised in Republican circles as too vague. It is significant that even Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for the Presidency, in a speech in Washington yesterday, assailed the Roosevelt soft coal proposals as vague, absurd and preposterous.

The question of unemployment relief is acute in some sections of West Virginia, and President Hoover, if he desires, will have an opportunity to discuss these subjects either publicly or with officials who come aboard his special train at stops along the route.

The Hoover special slipped quietly out of the capital last night at 10:30, and this morning was rumbling through the rugged spurs of the Appalachian Mountains, on which the fall foliage burns with gold and scarlet splendor. Mrs. Hoover is once more accompanying the President, and with him is also his usual corps of secretaries, assistants and reporters.

President's Speech

In his address at Charlestown, W. Va., President Hoover said:

The Democratic candidate for President has said that he and his party propose to reduce the tariff. He states that the protective tariff is a ghastly jest. That becomes a curious description of the great industrial development of this State.

Right here the Kanawha Valley, once a wilderness, has become the great chemical center of our country. That industry would never have been created except by the protective tariff, and it cannot survive today and the people obtaining their daily bread from it could not continue their jobs if the tariff be reduced.

The protective tariff made possible all the plants in this valley and the employment in them. That great American policy, adopted and defended by the Republican Party, has also made possible the steel, glass and pottery industries in this State. All these plants are today the backbone of your employment and business. They give the market for your agriculture. They will continue to do so for generations unless they are destroyed by this promised action of the Democratic Party.

Tariff Issue Reviewed

After reviewing the tariff issue and the value of the tariff schedules to the workers of the United States, along the lines of his speech delivered at Cleveland, the President took up the coal mining industry, saying:

There is no part of this Union where these matters so definitely apply as to this State of West Virginia, where the dangers to you and and your employment and living are so great by change in our policies.

There is another question of vast interest to the people of West Virginia and one of ranking importance with your agricultural activities and second only to that of all states in the Union—that is, your bituminous coal industry.

The competition of oil, electricity, improved efficiency in use of coal—all tend to prevent the expansion of your industry, or even its maintenance on a fair level. These competitors have in my view about exhausted themselves and the natural growth of the country will give to you a greater future.

But in the meantime the industry has been reduced to a bitter, destructive competition, the main burden of which falls upon the backs of those who labor. I know the hardships that have been piled upon this industry, and the men engaged in it.

A large part of my life was concerned with the mining industry. I have worked with a pick and shovel at the face; I have managed coal mines on a large scale. I am interested in the restoration of that industry as every man is interested in the welfare of an industry in which his own profession is involved.

The coal we use in steel, chemicals and manufactured articles is itself dependent on the tariff for without the tariff on those goods there would be no demand from those manufacturers for coal. Therefore the welfare of the coal industry is tied up with the maintenance of an adequate protective tariff on industry, for which we stand. The tariff has contributed to prevent further unemployment in the mines.

In order to protect the industry and the labor engaged therein from the competition of foreign oil, I coöperated with the senator from your State and others in securing an excise tax on the importation of foreign oils produced by cheap labor and transported here as a substitute fuel.

Some years ago, being impressed with the absolute destruction of our national resources and the impoverishment of labor through destructive competition in the coal industry, I suggested there should be some measure of coöperation in the marketing of coal. Ultimately leaders of the industry took the matter up and we have recently had a test case before the courts as to whether limited coöperation of this character would be a violation of the anti-trust laws.

The first decision of the courts has been adverse to the industry but in order that this matter might be placed on a sound and permanent basis I recommended to the Congress two years ago that we should institute an inquiry as to the economic working of these laws as applied to the natural resource industries. I pointed out that destructive competition was creating wasteful and destructive use of the natural resources, impoverishing the operator and the worker. I pointed out the situation in the bituminous coal industry as an illustration.

Change Necessary

No action having been taken by Congress a year ago, I again returned to the subject and stated that it was necessary that some change should be made in the laws in this relation.

I recommended that Congress give it immediate consideration. Neither you nor I wish to destroy the fundamental basis of competition in our country. But a limited coöperation to prevent this destructive action should be undertaken. We have already extended this privilege to your agriculture and labor. The coal industry could have such safeguards as would make it possible to pay a fair wage, earn a reasonable profit and save hundreds of communities from their steady degeneration and impoverishment.

And I do not wish to be misinterpreted as favoring the repeal of the anti-trust laws. I am opposed to monopolies. I am for the maintenance of the fundamentals of competitive system as the only basis on which progress can be stimulated and maintained. There can be a degeneration of competition of such destructive order that it becomes of first importance in the maintenance of proper home life among our people. We have the statesmanship in the Republican Party to solve this question also.

Tonight I shall have opportunity to speak at length upon the measures which we have inaugurated for overcoming the present national emergency. I am in hopes that many of you may have opportunity to listen to that address. I am glad to inform you that the country is beginning to right itself and shows improvement in every quarter.

I wish to thank you for the magnificent reception you have given me on this occasion. It is heartening and it is evident that the country has an understanding of the problems before it and will support the Republican Party on Nov. 8.

President Will Carry Campaign Into the Home State of Gov. Roosevelt

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Continuing his precedent-smashing campaign, President Hoover will carry his own canvass to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's home state on Oct. 31, when he will be the major figure in a climactic rally at Madison Square Garden here.

It is not since President Wilson went straight to the voters with a plea for reëlection that a President has undertaken so aggressive an offensive as this that is marking the Hoover campaign—tactics gauged, say the leaders, to fit an election in times when the greatest emergency short of war faces the country.

Announcement of the President's New York City appearance was made at eastern headquarters of the Republican National Committee last night. It is under the auspices of the eastern division that the rally will take place, with Senator Felix Hebert of Rhode Island, director of the Hoover campaign in the east, presiding.

Accords With His Wishes

The plan for this appearance is in accord with the President's own wishes, voiced in late September, when the Republicans first reorganized their campaign strategy and the President himself took on the burden of canvass. He is known to be confident that the Republican position will appeal to the West as well as to the East, regardless of where he speaks.

The visit to New York will be the President's fourth campaign tour this year. He is making his third major appearance in Detroit tonight on a trip that will include at least 14 short stops for brief speeches before he returns to Washington. This means that his campaign into the west reached its farthest point when he went to Des Moines, Iowa, for his first campaign address.

The practical political theory back of this is that the industrial east is the crucial factor in the Republican campaign; that the "silent vote" revealed as the dominant element in the Maine and Wisconsin tests is influenced chiefly by unemployment and that this condition is most serious in the east.

The President's original intention was to make only three overnight speaking trips away from Washington. The New York City rally, where his address will again be radiocast over a nation-wide hookup, adds one more to this schedule, and there is a possibility of still another, for it has been the President's inclination from the start to go to his home State, California, to cast his vote.

Many Delegations

The biggest crowds of the campaign will gather for the Madison Square Garden speech, with delegations from every state in the eastern division. These include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Also, it was said at headquarters here, the President may stop in Newark, N. J., on his way here for a brief speech.

The concentration in the East in the decisive preëlection days may include a Hoover rally in Boston following the Madison Square Garden meeting and subsequent to the appearance there of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith on Oct. 27 in support of the Roosevelt-Garner ticket. Massachusetts was one of two northern states carried by Mr. Smith as Democratic standard bearer in 1928, and Republican leaders are not underestimating the effect he may have on the Bay State vote.

Eastern G. O. P. campaign officials are elated at the President's decision to appear here. Senator Hebert recalled that in 1928, as Republican candidate to succeed President Coolidge, Mr. Hoover addressed a mammoth rally in the same auditorium.

"With the tide running strongly in the direction of the Republican Party, we are certain that this meeting will be an outstanding event," he said. "It will be the forerunning for Republican victory one week later."

Encouraging Reports

Encouraging reports of the accruing strength of the Hoover-Curtis support in the east accompanied the announcement of the Oct. 31 rally. Mr. William H. Hill, long a leader in New York State G. O. P. affairs, and manager of Mr. Hoover's campaign in this State four years ago, asserted that Mr. Hoover's chances of carrying New York State this year were better than in 1928, when his plurality over Mr. Smith was 122,000. Mr. Hill is Senator Hebert's assistant at the eastern division.

One of the biggest women votes that New York has ever cast for President is expected to go to Mr. Hoover on Nov. 8. This expectation is based on figures given out by the Board of Elections yesterday which show that more than 900,000 women are eligible to exercise their franchise here this year—an increase of 95,000 over the 1928 registration.

Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, chairman of the women's division of the Republican National Committee in the East, said it was apparent to her that the woman vote was again to be a major factor at the polls. She cited the great number of notable women actively engaged in campaign work and the ready response that has come to her from women's organizations whose coöperation in the campaign to reëlect Mr. Hoover has been sought as demonstrable of the eagerness with which women voters look forward to a second term for Mr. Hoover.

"It begins to look as though the statement so often heard after the 1928 campaign that the women of the country elected Mr. Hoover, is likely to be repeated this year," Mrs. Livermore said.

FOUR-LEGGED 'FISH' FOSSIL IS FOUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Fossils of four-legged "fish" called the missing link between prehistoric land and water animal life, are the outstanding geological finds of Greenland explorations in 1932, red letter year in the history of Danish expeditions.

It was in a dried-up inlet of the sea at the entrance to Franz Joseph's Fjord that Dr. Lauge Koch found thousands of fossils, among them those of the oldest toads known, a form of transition from fish to toad. Professor Steensjö, who is now investigating the discoveries, says that the finding of the four-legged "fish" is as important as that of the tooth-bird, discovered in Bavaria, which constituted the link between bird and mammal. Other members of the expedition collected some 7000 fossils of somewhat less antiquity.

Dr. Koch also discovered zinc and lead deposits in Greenland. He pleads for part-preservation of the musk-ox, to prevent its disappearance; this animal is already preserved in the Danish Scoresby Sound district.

SOCIALIST VOTE MAY TIP SCALES IN SOME STATES

Thomas Says Roosevelt Must Know Promises Cannot Be Filled

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—The Socialist vote in 1932 promises to be something to reckon with, whether from the point of view of Republican or Democratic Parties. While the followers of Mr. Norman Thomas now claim that he will have between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 votes, other estimates place the figure at around 1,500,000. This will be the largest vote ever received by a Socialist candidate in American history.

While it will be argued that this vote is only ephemeral, and the result of protests against business conditions, the Socialist candidate himself, Mr. Thomas, who addressed a large luncheon of Washington correspondents here yesterday, insists that a permanent vote and party is being built up.

In any case there is considerable prospect that one, two, or possibly more, Socialists will be elected to Congress, and that a mayor or two, and probably a large number of assemblymen and lesser state leaders in communities over the country will be elected on the Socialist ticket. More important than either of these developments is the possibility that the Socialist ticket will draw enough voters from either of the two other parties to be the decisive factor in electoral votes in a number of states.

If the Socialists carry 5 per cent of the votes of the country, as they now expect, it will mean that in many states votes will be drawn either from the Republican or Democratic ticket that might carry the election if the total vote is close. This does not mean the State will go Socialist, but it might go Republican instead of Democratic, or vice versa, because of the third party vote.

Mr. Thomas's views and what he is saying in the present campaign can be gauged by his statements here yesterday. He is for a capital levy, and an immediate bond issue of $10,000,000,000 for unemployment relief.

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt seemed to suffer particularly in the Thomas address yesterday. He declared the Roosevelt tours about the nation have injured rather than aided the Democratic nominee. He exonerated President Hoover, too, from causing the business slump.

"Hoover didn't make the depression. Hoover wasn't big enough. Neither is any other man. The depression was caused by the breakdown of the capitalistic system, and it is absolute bunk for any man, even any one so amiable as Mr. Roosevelt, to go around the country promising what he must know nobody can do so long as the system remains."

Mr. Thomas urged a "controlled inflation of currency" with the flotation of a large bond issue to eliminate slums and the issuance of new currency to be self-liquidating by a stamp tax which would reduce the value of the money progressively. He forecast the passage of a manufacturers' sales tax, but said this would not reach the fundamental problems of fiscal unbalance.

Thomas Offers Plan To End Unemployment

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 22 (AP)—Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist presidential candidate, in a campaign address here last night offered the panaceas of his party for immediate and permanent unemployment "repeal."

Outlining his plan for immediately ending unemployment, he said it would "declare war on unemployment and mobilize all our forces for it;" it would "immediately organize work;" would "take over by coöperation of states and the Federal Government idle factories and put the unemployed to producing for themselves and for exchange among themselves;" it would "make mandatory the five-day week and six-hour day;" it would set up unemployment insurance, "not as a substitute for work, but a supplement to it," and in addition to these, it would include complete abolition of child labor, free public employment exchanges, and old-age assistance at 60.

He said under his scheme the permanent cure is "planned production for use, not profit." That, he said, is Socialism.

Smith's Campaign Costs Total $8999

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Mr. Alfred E. Smith reported to the Senate campaign expenditures committee yesterday that he spent $8999.32 in his unsuccessful candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination this year.

The 1928 Democratic standard bearer said he received contributions totaling $18,000, including $13,500 from Mr. William English, $2000 from Mr. Charles Harwood, $1500 from Mr. Herbert B. Swope and $1000 from Mrs. M. Rumsey. The Smith report was submitted at the request of Senator Robert Beecher Howell (R.) of Nebraska, chairman of the committee, who has written to all candidates.

Mr. Smith wrote to the committee that "I had no political committee advancing or attempting to advance my candidacy; no chairman, no treasurer. There may have been political committees in a few states for primary candidates which used my name to further their contests; I did not authorize the creation of any such committees and of course have no knowledge of their names or the names of their chairmen or treasurers, if any; I have no information as to any contributions which they possibly received or expenses which they possibly incurred."

'POLAR YEAR' PARTY REACHES QUARTERS

THE PAS, Man., Oct. 22 (AP)—Canada's "polar year" party is well established at Chesterfield Inlet, about 450 miles north of Churchill, according to a letter received here from Mr. Frank T. Davis, chief of the expedition who served with Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd in the south pole observations.

Valuable information on magnetic disturbances in the subarctic has already been obtained, according to the letter, which will be the last received for many months. The party will be isolated at Chesterfield until September, 1933.

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The Editor's Puzzle

11

The teacher, who every body thought to be a pretty blond, always asked my beginners as well as certain advanced pupils, to play a Pedaligato in order to display their ability. This was unique and worthwhile.

(Corrected form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Mr. Dreiser's America

Forgotten Frontiers: Dreiser and the Land of the Free. by Dorothy Dudley. New York: Smith & Haas. $4.

ON PAGE 463 of this book the author writes that she has been "attempting not merely a biography, but an analysis of the relation of a remarkable figure to his country and his time." If one takes one's country and one's time for one's province one may divagate considerably, which accounts in part for the merciless length and verbosity of the result. These qualities are not inappropriate in a biography of Theodore Dreiser; his books are indisputably long and wordy. Without loss, a good deal was cut out of them either by various literary advisers or by himself; and without loss a good deal could have been cut out of Miss Dudley's book. A great deal of it, especially in the earlier chapters, is drawn from Dreiser's autobiographical writings; a great deal more from conversations with him and his friends.

The "frontiers" of the title which are called "forgotten" are, we suppose, those spiritual and cultural frontiers of which Dreiser was the pioneer, or one of the pioneers. Just why they should be called forgotten, when their history is rehashed by our historians and critics year in and year out, is not very obvious. There is the appearance of a band of realists and naturalists in the last years of the nineteenth century; there is the struggle of the artist for the free expression of his view of life, no matter how base and degraded that view may be; there is the war with the unofficial but none the less powerful censorship; there is the "poetry revival" of the years immediately before the war; and all the rest of the literary history familiar to those now nearing middle age.

Dreiser's slow conquest of recognition is retold step by step. In great detail the story of the suppression of "The Genius" is given, Miss Dudley having had access to Mr. H. L. Mencken's file of letters received in answer to his petition for signatures to the protest against the suppression. Of these letters Miss Dudley makes amusing use. She has also had access to Mr. Dreiser's own files of letters, interviews and reviews of his books extending over the last 30 years. Of all this material she likewise makes good use, though with less enthusiasm and more art she could have compressed it all into half the space.

She is Mr. Dreiser's loyal disciple, with no reservation save for some doubts as to his much discussed "style" or lack of style; and even here she offers her reasoned defense. As for the matter of censorship versus the free expression of an author's opinions, she goes her master one better, regretting that the wholesale distributors of books still refuse their countenance to the printing of certain words. As she indicates beyond doubt just what these words are, we must say that our sympathies are with the wholesale distributors of books. The trouble, or one of the troubles, with these valiant fighters for freedom of expression is that they confuse what they call hypocrisy with good taste. In the good old days of genuine freedom, the Elizabethan age, there was such a thing as decorum. Our "advanced" literati do not know what it is. So far as the present reviewer is concerned Miss Dudley is at liberty to shout her favorite words from the housetops; she would do no heal harm. But she would certainly give an exhibition of bad manners.

The issue between those who think that anything, literally anything, should be printed and those who do not cannot easily be decided so long as those who call themselves modern and liberal cannot bring themselves to see that their opponents, or some of them, are actuated by other motives than prudery and hypocrisy. We have no intention of reopening the old controversy over Dreiser's writing; adverse criticism should have made plain not their supposed immorality but their undoubted tediousness. But we must say that neither Mr. Dreiser nor his present biographer has good cause to quarrel with his destiny. True, he had to make his way slowly and against odds; but he is not the only artist who has had to do so. He has been misrepresented, but so have other men been. He has, on the other hand, had in abundant measure what he and his biographer think is the best to be had in the world. He has also had loyal friends whom he has not always appreciated. And he has made a large fortune. To quarrel with destiny in such a case is to quarrel with human life—which is precisely what Mr. Dreiser and Miss Dudley would reply. S. C. C.

Diplomatic Crisis—1939

Public Faces, by Harold Nicolson. London: Constable. 7s. 6d. net.

THE Foreign Office has ingrained upon the witty Mr. Nicolson the traditional skepticism of the civil servant who spends his life watching policy propose and human nature dispose of it. Hence the thesis of "Public Faces," which, by the story of an international diplomatic tangle in the year 1939, desires to show that war results not from anyone's evil determination but from the interplay of fortuity and the hundred and one variations of human character. Tolstoy not dissimilarly held that battles were fought in confusion and won by chance. This is the conventional view of one "behind the scenes" and "in the know," but its superficiality is obvious; it is something more than human frailty which causes events and diverts them into unexpected channels.

However, Mr. Nicolson is out to amuse rather than to instruct, and there is, of course, a great deal to be said for his point. By 1938 Great Britain has suffered several "patriotic" governments and in 1939 has gone in for the customary liberal repentance. But the way of the man with a conscience is hard. The Liberals find as a legacy from the "patriotic" government that the country has the lease of a Persian island containing secret and highly destructive mineral deposits. These minerals can be turned into a metal of such lightness that airplanes made of it can travel to New York and back in five hours. There is also dark talk of an atomic bomb. The cabinet shelves the question from mixed motives—party, conscience and general discomfiture, a blend common in English politics. Procrastination, "unconscious cerebration," "masterly inactivity"—whatever it is—gains as usual the day; and all is well until the Powers learn of the secret and are determined to make Great Britain share its destructive stocks.

The Shah here steps in to play the Powers off one against the other in his own interests. In a few weeks the affair becomes a mare's nest. Given a rational humanity, it could quickly have been extirpated, but we have to reckon with a Foreign Secretary's shyness, a Prime Minister's indolence and vanity, a courier's wife; and French chauvinism, German suspicion, American mistrust are all manifested in the personal characters of their representatives. Fortuitous events intervene now to make things worse, now farcically to save the situation until the next bit of human nature spoils it again.

* * *

The neatest touch is when the British Foreign Secretary, full of good intentions but distressed, muddled and irritated by the continuous irony of the Prime Minister, leaves everything in the height of the crisis and goes to the country for the week-end to recover. This simple absence, announced in the press as "departure for a destination unknown," is given various sinister interpretations by the diplomats, who act accordingly with ludicrous effect.

When war is at last really threatening the situation is saved by a woman parliamentary secretary who unexpectedly finds wisdom in her mother, an amiable, dull, provincial lady who comes to town once a week for shopping and to complain firmly but timidly against the rush of modern life. Or rather she shares the credit of saving the world with the atomic bomb which explodes in the Atlantic with devastating effect and frightens the nations into sensible behavior. In this lies the germ of an interesting idea: perhaps a dress rehearsal of war, before it is actually declared, might be an excellent deterrent.

* * *

As in the more subtle "Some People" Mr. Nicolson introduces living politicians into the story, and those who know something of the personnel of British politics will find a pleasant dry flavor in it, which others may miss. Only the English reader will appreciate for example the malice of making Sir John Reith the future British Ambassador in Washington. The odd habits of the political animal are well observed; the mot juste abounds; one's disappointment is that with all his qualities Mr. Nicolson has hardly been more than amusingly superficial. One reflects that only such conventional melodrama as the discovery of an atomic bomb could excite these marionettes to action. Mr. Nicholson's association with sensational journalism may have amused him; it has certainly damaged him.

V. S. P.

"Anna Palona"

Flight of the Swan. A Memory of Pavlova, by André Oliveroff, as told to John Gill. New York: Dutton. $4.

"ANNA PALONA, Anna Palona," was the beseeching cry of Pavlova's servants and intimates, when her behavior crossed their idea of what was good for her. And in this offstage "Anna Palona," we get an endearing close-up of the woman who was less woman than dancer; a close-up, however, that never invades the magic circle that unfailingly surrounded her. "Anna Palona" is the flavor of this new and engaging narrative of travel and adventure, vigorous and exciting from beginning to end.

The incongruous picture of Pavlova appearing on a circus bill with acrobats and elephants at the New York Hippodrome; the odd experiences in Guayaquil, first stop in South America; the triumphs in Lima and Buenos Aires; the brave and unconventional ways of troupers; the succulence of their joy in things, little or big; Pavlova's childlike pleasure in the Japanese geisha girls, their toy abodes and gardens; Pavlova, who could be playful or petty, cruel and arbitrary or loving and kind, always in reality isolated on her mountain peak of art—this is the warm, human substance of Mr. Olivéroff's book.

Mr. André Olivéroff, whose handsome Russian name was presented to him (an American) by Pavlova, when he had the good fortune to be chosen to join her company in New York, writes in the first person, with the accent all on the third. The spotlight is focused on the ballerina; only its refractions include the members of her company. The story is all action, zestfully told, aromatic with humor, a dash of philosophy, short readable bits of description or minor character sketches, among them a revelatory view of Nijinski.

The author does not agree with his colleague, Mr. Walford Hyden, one-time musical director and accompanist, whose book on Pavlova came out last year, that juggling tempo and rhythm for the purposes of the dance was a fault. "People came to see Pavlova dance, not to hear Mr. Hyden play," he snubs. But he does see with Mr. Hyden the small, delicate person whose birdlike voice and movements epitomized her incredible lightness, "as if she were always reaching up," the indefatigable worker, the elusive, half real, half legendary being never wholly captured by any of her friends.

"All that she strove to represent and to interpret was deflected through the prism of her own so unique individuality, and indeed it seemed as though, stored in that individuality or hers and revealed through that perfect imaginative body, was the whole of human experience. . . .

"To say that she was the world's greatest dancer is to do her less than justice. As surely as sculptor or poet, she created in the minds of hundreds of thousands of human beings living images of beauty which helped to fix and to clarify man's conception of himself and of his destiny."

A most enchanting chapter is that devoted to Pavlova's own written sketch of her early days at the Imperial Ballet School in Petersburg—"Towards a Dream of Art"—which seems to lose nothing of the dancer's personal idiom in its Russo-Franco-English translation. It is as if she were speaking to the multitudes who love her memory. And the many agreeable illustrations, of familiar and unfamiliar poses, put their seal on that memory. Among them is a reproduction of Savely Sorine's unsual portrait, of the elongated line, which it is said Pavlova herself never liked.

For the wealth of information and entertainment so abundantly filling the pages of his biographical memoir, which can only be indicated here, perhaps Mr. Olivéroff may be forgiven his little dig at interpretative dancing. You see, he was first classical dancer with the supreme ballerina for 10 years. And what communion has ballet with abstraction, or petite Pavlova with stalwart Wigman?

M. L.

In a Tradition of Service

Archibald Cary Coolidge: Life and Letters, by Harold Jefferson Coolidge and Robert Howard Lord. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. $4.50.

I WOULD recommend this book as a complete antidote to "The Education of Henry Adams." There could hardly be a greater contrast between the lives of two men born to much the same environment than between those of Adams and "Archie" Coolidge. Both were of Boston Brahmin parentage; both enjoyed sufficient patrimony to be free from the necessity of other work than such as appealed to their tastes; both were widely traveled and had a taste of diplomatic service; both were members of the Harvard faculty, and oddly enough in the same department, that of history.

But there the parallel ends. Adams lived a long life in a time of intense political and economic unrest, a time of civil war and of reconstruction and, if one may judge by the autobiographical record he left, saw little except Adams. Introspective, cynical, disillusioned, not without some of the qualities of a poseur, he gave to the world a history of a few years of the life of the United States, a dilettante's study of "Mt. St. Michel and Chartres" and his "Education." An observer of, rather than a participant in, the rougher strife of existence, he was incurably the amateur in a day when every circumstance called for more manly effort.

Archibald Cary Coolidge was a college professor for 35 years, and all the time was an eager participant in innumerable struggles for human advancement. He traveled everywhere, and made his travels part of his intellectual equipment for making understandable to youth the history of mankind in all quarters of the globe. The World War brought him opportunities for service both in "the Inquiry" instituted to gather information needful for the American diplomatists at Versailles and in the more material tasks of feeding the hungry and helping the incapacitated through various relief commissions. The war over, he returned to his teaching, but took an active part in founding the notable quarterly, Foreign Affairs, and serving as its first editor. I do not think that those who now conduct that admirable publication will object to the suggestion that it stands as Coolidge's best monument.

The many letters in this book are well selected and always readable, and they often throw clear light on puzzling international problems. The book is indispensable to a well-rounded library of foreign affairs.

W. J. A.

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Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Literature and Good Prose

IN HIS preface to "The Oxford Book of American Prose," which is being published Oct. 27, Mr. Mark Van Doren says that he tried very hard to include Mr. Theodore Dreiser among his representative authors . . . "But I could find no portion of him that was good enough as prose" . . . Yet he did discover passages in Mr. Sherwood Anderson and in Mr. Ring Lardner that seemed to him good enough.

What is "good prose"? . . . According to Mr. Van Doren, "no man writes good prose if he makes it possible for the reader to overlook a single syllable or not to hear it" . . . This is the poetic, or musical, test of prose . . . But it might be argued that no man writes good prose unless by the clarity of his thought and the power of his expression he compels his reader's attention while leaving him unaware of such things as words and syllables.

* * *

What is the relation between literature and good prose? . . . Do they not often run in opposite directions? . . . The youth goes to college, and learns all about unity, mass and coherence, clearness, force and elegance . . . He is shown examples of how not to reveal these virtues . . . Most of these examples come from the works of the most famous writers.

Dreiser and Anderson apparently never have heard of rhetoric, yet their books, or some of them, are accepted as literature, as Sterne's and Walt Whitman's are . . . On the other hand, the literary periodicals are full of practically perfect prose which, however, is not hailed as literature . . . Perhaps some of the journalists will appear years hence, if their essays are collected, as new Paters and Emersons . . . Perhaps not; but is it not evident that good prose, which is necessary for critics, is antipathetic to creative literary art?

It is the vogue among superficial observers to declare that they find the advertisements in newspapers and magazines better reading than the articles . . . Probably they are thinking of such advertisements as one that appeared recently in a Boston newspaper, in which a store, announcing a sale, said that the prices would be "scarcely incredible" . . . Probably, too, these amateur critics prefer blurbs to books, and circulation managers' letters to editorial comment.

* * *

The London Mercury and the American Hound and Horn are, we suppose, two of the very highest-browed publications in the English-speaking world . . . From one of them we receive a communiqué proclaiming that "after the irrelevant attacks upon the policies of The Hound and Horn in the past half year, we take our stand" . . . Why do you suppose they bother about irrelevant attacks? . . . Anyhow, the fall issue contains on its part an attack, which we assume is relevant, on the "so-called intelligentsia" of America who have lately fallen into the arms of the Communists . . . Mr. M. R. Werner, the author of the article, declares that "we in America need fear communism only in so far as we feel guilt. If we are cultivating our gardens too much at the expense of our neighbors, we ought to keep guns in our houses. If, on the other hand, we are offering values, material or spiritual, for what we are getting, we shall suffer in the course of any economic or political upheaval, but we are likely to survive" . . . Try that on your Communist friends.

The London Mercury celebrates the reduction of its price to one shilling by appearing for October in a red vestment . . . But subscribers are assured that this is merely for the occasion; hereafter the "familiar orange cover" will return . . . The advent of this crimson messenger was heralded by an announcement which described the magazine as "without question the best literary paper of all time" . . . This announcement, the amateur critics will recognize at once, came not from Mr. J. C. Squire but from the business office . . . The editor more modestly points out that "this number might, if we had a real sense for publicity, have been swarming with celebrated names, whereas "we have merely produced an ordinary number with a red jacket" . . . Containing, we observe, such unknown names as Philip Guedalla, Mazo de la Roche, Ethel Smyth and Osbert Burdett.

Accuracy is another quality to which the literary artist may be indifferent, but which the journalist is supposed to cultivate . . . It must be admitted, though, that even journalists sometimes nod . . . Thus Mr. Stephen Rathbun, reviewing in the New York Sun a performance by the Irish Players from the Abbey Theater, Dublin, says: "It is the first time this famous company has visited the United States since the season of 1913-14" . . . The Irish Players visited most of the larger cities of America, except New York, in 1931-32 . . . But perhaps Mr. Rathbun is not inaccurate; perhaps he is one of those who deny that New York is not America.

Emersonian Lectures

Uncollected Lectures, by Ralph Waldo Emerson. Edited by Clarence Gohdes. New York: William Edwin Rudge. $3.

NOW that so many critical thinkers are engaged in a searching analysis of the foundations of present-day American thought, Emerson's importance in the history of the national culture is becoming more apparent. To the supercilious iconoclasts of the twenties he was little more than a mild joke: today he is generally acknowledged as one of the most vital and compelling American figures, though variously estimated as a fountain of light and an unwitting source of moral anarchy. The discovery of the dynamite in his teachings has resulted not only in an intensifying of interest but in a curious realignment of sympathies and antipathies, so that we have among other recent manifestations the apostasy of his erstwhile admirer, Mr. James Truslow Adams, and the conversion of his erstwhile critic, Mr. Van Wyck Brooks.

The publication of seven uncollected lectures at this time is consequently of more than academic interest. They are reprinted from The Commonwealth, a weekly newspaper edited by two of Emerson's most enthusiastic disciples, and though by no means complete are evidently accurately reported, so that we may be satisfied that what is here included is really Emerson's own. Six of the lectures formed a series on "American Life" delivered in 1864; the seventh, on "Natural Religion," was delivered five years later and is reported at much greater length than any of the others.

Several of the subjects included here are to be found among the more familiar essays, though the treatment is for the most part quite different, as may be seen by comparing the present lectures on "Books" and "Character" with the wholly dissimilar ones in the published works. One cannot own to any startling insights into Emerson's thought afforded by this new material, but a genius so essentially aphoristic makes every sentence valuable. In a day when scholarly essays are written on Emerson's relationship to the frontier, we would not willingly miss these words on American literature from the discourse on "Books": "No Tennyson, no Shakespeare, no Bacon, but rather Walt Whitmans, Parson Brownlows, extravagant and eloquent western orators, half songthrush, half alligator. Even our well-bred, thoroughly educated writers . . . have yet that dash and hardihood which betrays some affinity with these wild lights of the prairie."

Most important of all is the final discourse, which Dr. Gohdes calls "the most complete statement of Emerson's religious beliefs made during his later years." It reaffirms with unshaken faith the familiar doctrine of a truth above creeds which speaks directly to the heart of the individual, but tucked away amid its eloquent generalities is a statement which shows a recognition of the disciplinary value of the older theology and a questioning of the "temporary anarchy" which had succeeded it. And one must admit that, filled with wisdom as these lectures are, they present no coherent program, no discipline adequate to rescue present-day liberalism from its state of intellectual anarchy and spiritual poverty.

R. P.

A Nantucket Sea-Captain

Through the Hawse-Hole, by Florence Bennett Anderson. New York: Macmillan. $3.

A HAWSE-HOLE (if the reader lacks nauticality) is that aperture in the bow of a vessel through which passes chain or cable that holds ship to anchor; in old Nantucket a captain who had worked up from juvenile beginning at the lowest rung of the ladder was said figuratively to have come aboard "through the hawse-hole." Hence the title of Florence Bennett Anderson's biography of her great-grandfather, Captain Seth Pinkham (1786-1844), who began seafaring as ship's boy on a whaler.

"At the beginning of the Nineteenth Century," says our author, "when Seth Pinkham literally embarked on his career, boys of good family shipped before the mast. Crews then were not that jumble of human salvage which was their chief component when he sailed for the last time 40 years later."

Nantucket's whaling industry in the year 1800 had recovered from the suspension caused by the Revolution and was not anticipating the depression brought about by the War of 1812. To such disaster the geographical position of the island made it so subject that before the War of 1812 was over the local government was forced to promise neutrality in return for which the blockading enemy permitted the islanders to import necessities.

This biography of Captain Seth Pinkham is also the story of Nantucket from its purchase of Lord Sterling by 10 "associates"—one of them, "Mr. Tristram Coffin, Gentleman," being an ancestor to Captain Seth—into the eighteen forties. It touches and includes something of old Boston at the time when Lafayette visited it and when Captain Pinkham lived there during sessions of the Legislature. The reader will not be sorry that so many of the captain's years were spent ashore, a respected and important man in his time and place; nor that the biographer has attempted no vivid description of the actual pursuit of leviathan. It is a book for leisurely reading.

Scott to His Friends

The Letters of Sir Walter Scott, 1787-1807. edited by H. J. C. Grierson, assisted by D. Cook and W. M. Parker. London: Constable. 18s. net.
Sir Walter Scott Today, edited by H. J. C. Grierson. London: Constable. 10s. 6d. net

SIR WALTER SCOTT was extraordinarily fortunate in his biographer. Thanks to Lockhart's Life, the hero-worship which was accorded him by his contemporaries continued far into the Victorian age, and the public which admired his books had a clear image of the man himself. But now, in this new age, we look back on him from a changed viewpoint; and it is fortunate that at this moment of centenary celebrations Professor Grierson should come forward with a new mass of evidence about him—the best of all possible evidence, his own careless, exuberant, unpondered letters, which together will constitute far the most important contribution to Scott literature since Lockhart. In addition to the letters published in the Life and in Douglas's "Familiar Letters" (here corrected so far as possible by references to the originals), the editor has spared no pains in tracing others to their sources in two continents. The edition when complete will constitute about two volumes.

* * *

Professor Grierson quotes Lockhart's remark that Scott "must have felt that whatever he wrote would one day be printed." He adds that "no letters written by a literary man of distinction bear less evident marks of any such thought." That is certainly true of all that are printed in this first volume, which ends with the thirty-seventh year of Scott's life. The letters were for the most part, as he admitted on one occasion, thrown off at top speed. He writes to each correspondent in just such a manner as he would doubtless have talked to him, the variations of style being those of the mood which the presence of the friend addressed would have induced in him. He is hilarious in his gayety and linguistic tomfoolery when he is writing to an intimate friend like William Clerk, earnest in his confidences to his Aunt Christy, somewhat formal in his affectionate expressions to his mother, direct and emphatic in his business letters to Ballantyne, turning with relief to set down passing thoughts about work and literature to George Ellis or Anna Seward.

The letters reveal him in his varying moods at different times of his life—when he was in love with "Jessie"—at the age of 16 and writing poems to the moon and odes to nightingales; when he was riding, shooting and fishing on the banks of the Tweed at the age of 19, neglecting his civil law (the "civilians," as he calls the law books, "peace be with them"); reading historical essays at the Edinburgh Literary Society; playing soldier in a volunteer cavalry corps and admitting that "the 'pomp and circumstance of war' gives, for a time, a very poignant and pleasing sensation"; introducing the "Ettrick Shepherd" to the Scots Magazine; describing the mediocre charms of his fiancée; glowing with delight as he describes towers, castles and lakes in the Border country; and above all, untiringly enthusiastic in his search for or discovery of Border ballads, legends and records of old customs. On these subjects he seems always ready to discourse at length, freely giving his reasons for regarding a ballad as authentic, or differing from his contemporaries on the subject of ghost tales. "I think the Marvellous in poetry is ill-timed and disgusting when not managed with moderation and ingrafted upon some circumstance of popular tradition or belief."

* * *

The newly discovered letters to Ballantyne (1807-1818) are included in this volume out of their proper order, presumably to show as soon as possible how misplaced was Scott's confidence in his vain and somewhat slippery partner in the printing and publishing business.

The chief interest of the collection of essays which Professor Grierson has persuaded a number of critics to contribute to his volume "Sir Walter Scott Today" lies, first, in its consideration of Scott's claim to be regarded as a serious historian and student of tradition, and second, in its accounts of reactions to Scott's influence in foreign countries. Professor Gundolf, of Heidelberg, concludes, as we should expect, that Goethe was little influenced by Scott, but records his opinion that in "The Fair Maid of Perth" "we are not given a single superfluous stroke." (How many readers today would assent to that!) The Spanish and Portuguese Romantics, says Mr. Bell, turned to Scott for their model when they were writing historical novels. Balzac, says Professor Gordon, learned from him "the value of detail." It is left to Mr. Hugh Walpole to show how far most of his distinguished successors in historical fiction have fallen short of him.

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COUGARS HAVE FINE BACKFIELD

Developing Line Chief Football Problem at State College of Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash., Oct. 22—With the finest backfield material in years and a line that is proving sturdy and capable, State College of Washington is enjoying fair success in the 1932 Pacific Coast Conference football campaign. As the Cougars reach midseason they are driving along in great style with a definite chance of finishing in one of the three top positions among the 10 teams of the coast.

At the start of the season those close to the Washington State gridiron situation were convinced that Coach O. E. Hollingbery was building toward another fine team, similar to the championship eleven of 1930 that won the Pacific coast title and played in the Tournament of Roses game at Pasadena. The question was whether or not such a team would arrive this season or materialize in 1933.

Last Saturday at Berkeley, Washington State played marvelous football to defeat the highly-touted University of California 7 to 2. The Cougars displayed a strong, all-around team that was not to be denied victory. Two weeks before the Cougars showed strongly at Los Angeles against the University of Southern California by gaining more first downs than their opponents. Misjudgments on a forward pass and five blocked punts, the result of greenness on the part of some of the players, resulted in a 20-to-0 defeat for Washington State.

Graduations Hit Line

Graduation wrecked the Cougar forward wall and more difficulties were added when several likely veterans failed to return to college. Seven regular starters of the 1931 team are missing. However, 21 lettermen returned and form the basis for the strong squad. The powerful freshman team of last year has contributed a dozen fine prospects who will work in readily as they gain experience.

Lost through graduation or the three-year eligibility rule were the following 1931 regulars: A. G. Edwards '32, tackle of 1930; G. F. Hurley '32, guard; J. A. Parodi '33, guard; J. C. Hansen '32, center, and E. M. Schroeder '33, halfback. M. B. Dahlen '33, quarterback, and F. R. Wallulis '33, end, regular starters last season, failed to return, while other lettermen lost by graduation were F. W. Mitchell '32, guard; W. E. Luft '32, quarterback, and S. A. Shaw '32, end.

Everything that could be desired is found in the backfield squad. Versatility, power, speed and deception are present in abundance. The kicking and passing departments are unsurpassed in the West. Two individuals stand out as the key men of the backfield situation. George M. Sander '33, polished triple-threat halfback, has been acclaimed as the finest kicking and passing back in the coast circuit. He is a stylist of perfect football and does everything well.

The other central figure is a new sensation of western gridirons. He is George Theodoratos '35, a 240-pound giant who generates tremendous power. Despite his huge bulk he is agile and fast. His chances of success depend upon his ability to learn defensive assignments. He is a human tank on offense and smashes through opposing lines with the power of a locomotive.

Much Ball-Carrying Ability

These two outstanding performers are teamed with a colorful array of ball-carrying ability. T. Myron Davis '33 and H. C. Moses '33 are veterans of two varsity campaigns, who play stellar football. Speed is their big attribute, and they will see much action this fall. Ollie Arbelbide '34, a junior college transfer, is a leading prospect and may be counted upon for considerable ball-carrying. S. G. Colburn '34, last year's regular fullback, is showing greater ability than ever and will alternate with Theodoratos and may play at halfback some as well. H. A. Bendele '34 and J. F. Eubank '33 are both lettermen at fullback. The latter kicked the winning goal against Idaho a year ago.

Coach Hollingbery strengthened his backfield lineup by shifting P. J. Sarboe '34, alternate halfback in 1931, to quarterback this fall. Although weighing only 165 pounds, Sarboe is a natural all-around athlete and fits readily into his new position. He possesses the spark that is necessary to a good team general. O. F. Erickson '34 and A. A. Shambra '34 are both lettermen who are available for quarterback duty. J. M. Agee '35, freshman quarter last year, is a strong contender for the pilot's post.

Other backfield candidates include the following halfbacks: J. W. Doric '35, O. W. Dover '35, D. J. George '35, P. F. Ritzau '34, Larry Sibellia '35, A. R. Tapp '35, Mario Guglomo '33, J. D. Leachman '34, E. H. Hall '35 and Paul Swift '33.

Two Regular Linemen Back

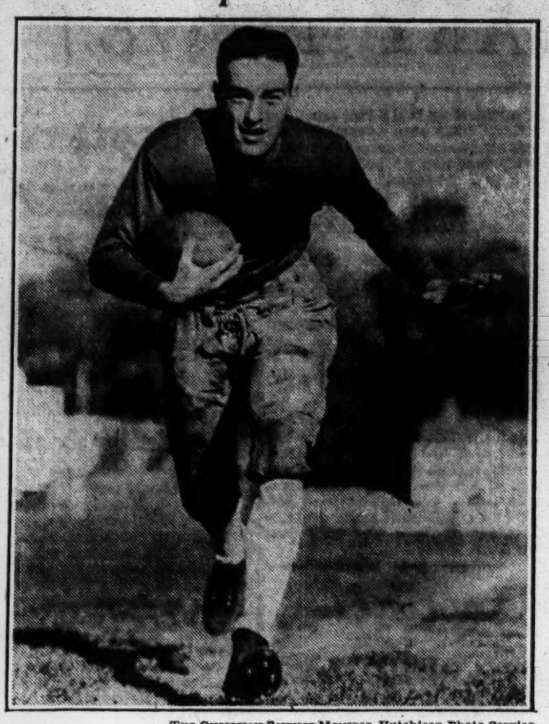
The only line regulars from last year who are back are C. L. Klawitter '34, end, and Walter M. Camp '33. Both weigh around 190 pounds and compare favorably with the foremost linemen on the coast. For the vacant tackle position, Hollingbery has two lettermen who appear promising, A. P. Busato '34, and George Bican '34.

At the guard posts, C. G. Senn '33, and N. M. Taylor '33, both lettermen, and two sophomores, H. H. Hayduc and F. N. Stojack, are showing up best. All are rugged battlers who find grid mixing a pleasure. The leading center aspirant is F. M. Ingram '34, a nicely built 190-pounder, who received his seasoning last year. Robert Feldhammer '35, who weighs close to 200 pounds, is a good prospect and will come in for alternate duty.

When F. R. Wallulis '33, failed to return to college, it left one end of the line in a puzzle. Hollingbery has an abundance of candidates for the wings, but none has shown the caliber he desires and it is possible that he will move one of his backfield men to end. Other squad members who are candidates for line positions are:

Tackles—C. G. Nyhus '33; Virgil Jackson '34; F. E. Herrold '35; R. E. Gemmell '34, D. D. Dech '35, and C. E. Bannwarth '35. Guards—Walter Liuse '35, L. E. Chenowith '34, C. E. Benson '34, F. L. Garrett '34, A. J. Pechuls '35. Center—Garth Liesy '35. Ends—E. M. Stagnaro '34, R. L. Kelley '34, H. H. Hein '33, W. W. Barton '35, J. W. Camp '34, Roland Gustavel '33, E. T. Mahr '35, and H. W. Hawley '35.

Brilliant Triple-Threat Halfback



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Hutchison Photo Service

GEORGE M. SANDER '33
State College of Washington Football Team.

Montreal Student Wins Golf Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 22—One Canadian intercollegiate championship was decided here yesterday and another tourney was brought down to the point where University of Toronto needs only one victory out of four matches left to win the tennis title won last year by University of Montreal. In the annual intercollegiate golf championship Jack Archambault of the University of Montreal won the title when he led the field of some 20 starters, representing McGill University, Royal Military College, University of Toronto and Montreal, by five strokes in the 36-hole medal competition.

At the half-way mark Archambault was in second place, one stroke behind J. Costello of McGill who had a 76, but the morning leader picked up in the afternoon and Archambault came through with a 73 in the afternoon, which gave him an aggregate of 150. Fred T. Rea of Toronto was the runner-up with 155 while Frank Corrigan of Toronto, was third with 159.

The first day's play also included the 36-hole individual matches between the members of the McGill and Toronto golf teams for the Ruttan trophy and the locals won four and lost two. On Saturday the two teams will meet in three foursome matches and the locals need only one victory to retain the trophy.

The scores in the individual competition were:

Jack Archambault, Montreal	77	73	150
F. T. Rea, Toronto	79	76	155
Frank Corrigan, Toronto	80	79	159
E. R. Ward, McGill	86	84	170
P. St. Germaine, Montreal	90	81	171
James Brodie, McGill	86	87	173
J. C. Boeckh, Toronto	89	84	173
T. Stewart, Toronto	94	85	179
J. L'Fontague, R. M. C.	93	87	180
E. Pepall, R. M. C.	89	93	182
H. Barrett, R. M. C.	98	90	188
S. F. McAdam, Toronto	104	86	190

On Friday Toronto practically clinched the intercollegiate tennis championship when E. Carruth won two matches in the singles to reach the final and G. Leclerc won his semifinal before losing to M. Laird Watt of McGill in the semifinal round. These three victories gave the locals a total of 11 wins to 8 for McGill and with only four matches to play, the singles final and three in the doubles, Toronto needs only one victory to win the title. The summary:

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Third Round

G. Leclerc, Toronto, defeated H. Marler, Montreal, 6—4, 6—2. E. Carruth, Toronto, defeated R. Murray, McGill, 6—4, 8—6.

Semifinal Round

M. Laird Watt, McGill, defeated G. Leclerc, Toronto, 6—4, 6—3.

E. Carruth, Toronto, defeated S. Hermant, Toronto, 6—2, 6—2.

ATHLETICS RELEASE ROMMEL

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22 (AP)—The last of the old guard of the Philadelphia Athletics' American League cellar days, Eddie Rommel, pitcher of knuckle balls, was out of the big league picture today. The Baltimorean, a member of Connie Mack's pitching staff since the days of 1920, was given his unconditional release yesterday in what is viewed as the newest step in an economy program begun last month with the disposal of Al Simmons, Jimmy Dykes and "Mule" Haas. Rommel came to the Athletics from Newark and his best season was 1922 when, with a seventh-place club, he won 27 games and lost 13. As the Macks climbed in the pennant race, however, Rommel gradually lost his pitching skill. He dropped two games and won one this year, his victory coming in an 18-inning game against Cleveland in which he relieved Lew Krausse after the first inning.

NEBRASKA'S 1933 SCHEDULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 22—The University of Nebraska's 1933 football schedule, announced recently by Coach Dana X. Bible, includes the usual five games in the "Big Six" Conference. There are two open dates, Oct. 7 and Nov. 18, which will be filled later. The schedule follows: Oct. 7—open; 14—Iowa State at Ames; 21—Kansas State at Manhattan, Kan.; 28—Oklahoma at Lincoln. Nov. 4—Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh, Penna.; Nov. 11—Kansas at Lincoln; 18—open; 25—Iowa at Lincoln; 30—Missouri at Columbia, Mo.

CANISIUS HAS NEW COACH

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22 (AP)—After a long string of football defeats, Canisius College recently appointed a new coach. Mike Traynor of Buffalo, a Canisius star back in 1921-1922, succeeded Gene Oberst, the athletic council announced. Canisius has not captured a home game since 1930 and has won only one game since the end of the 1930 season.

JIMMY AUSTIN RELEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Oct. 22—Jimmy Austin, veteran coach of the St. Louis Browns, has been given his unconditional release, it is learned here. Austin, who at one time was manager of the Browns, saw 22 years of service with the club.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULT

Harvard 5½, Dartmouth 3½.

Leading Skating Races in Europe

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—According to the official list of dates recently announced by the International Skating Union, the most important ice skating championship events for this coming winter will be contested in Europe.

The world's speed skating championship will be held at Trondhjem, Norw., on Feb. 18 and 19. On these same dates, the world's figure skating championship for men will be conducted in Zurich, Switz.

Stockholm, Swed., is the site of the women's figure skating championship and the dates are Feb. 11 and 12. The world's figure event for pairs will also be held there at that time.

The European speed skating contests, which will take place Feb. 4 and 5, will be held in Viborg, Fin., while the figure skating championships for men, women and pairs will be contested in London, Jan. 27, 28 and 29.

Last Winter, Ivar Ballungrud of Norway won the world's speed skating title by having the best times in the 1500, 5000 and 10,000-meter races. Another Norwegian, Haakon Pedersen, won the 500-meter event. These races were all held at Lake Placid just after the close of the Olympics and were run on European style—against time. The figure skating title for men was won by Karl Shafer of Austria. Miss Sonja Henie of Norway was best among the women at figures.

DIEGEL SCORES RECORD 66

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 22 (AP)—Leonard H. (Leo) Diegel broke the course record for the Mexico City Country Club's 6900-yard course this week, but the chances are the greater thrill belonged to his playing partner, President Rodriguez. Diegel toured the course in 66, one under Horton Smith's record 67, but President Rodriguez set a new record for himself, a 90. Diegel, who came to Mexico City last week for a short visit, has been invited to extend his stay for three weeks by President Rodriguez.

RAIN HOLDS UP CRICKETERS

PERTH, Australia, Oct. 22 (AP)—Rain today prevented resumption of the cricket match between the touring Marylebone Club of England and West Australia. The M. C. C. had its first innings yesterday and scored 334 runs for 8 wickets, declared. M. C. C. opens a test match series with Australia for the historic "ashes" Nov. 24 at Sydney.

FRANCE WINS HOCKEY GAME

LONDON, Oct. 22 (By Canadian Press)—France defeated England in an international ice hockey game last night, 9 goals to 4. The game was played in the Bayswater Arena.

McGILL AGAIN WINS ON TRACK

Defeats Toronto and Queen's for Title—Third in Succession

1932 CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE TRACK AND FIELD STANDING

Team	Pts
McGill	73
Toronto	47
Queen's	15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 22—As was expected McGill won the Canadian intercollegiate track and field championship here on Friday, scoring 73 points to 47 by Toronto and 15 by Queen's in the program of 15 events. The victory was the third in a row for the red and white and their fourth in the last five years. Not only was McGill prominent collectively, but individually as well. Last year McGill won by a 12-point margin over the locals, 64 to 52, with a big advantage in the track events and it was their superiority in the same department yesterday that gave them their huge lead.

McGill won eight firsts and six of them were running events, while it placed second in seven track events and one in the field. McGill had one-third on the track and five on the field. Toronto was strong in the field with four firsts against one on the track, the relay; three seconds to two, but the locals had six thirds on the track and only one on the field. Queen's won two events, the sprints which were taken by T. H. Way, the only double winner of the day, and had one second and two thirds.

While McGill monopolized the limelight and led in the scoring throughout, Toronto and Queen's were not without their share of honors. The success of Way in the sprints was a great feather in the cap of Queen's and Walter Knox, their coach. The only record that was broken was in the discus when R. G. Westheuser of Toronto attained 119ft. 3½in. to boost the mark set in 1921 by Keith Carruthers of Toronto by 5¾ inches. Another record, that for the broad jump set by Cal Bricker in 1906, had a narrow escape as E. B. Hymmen of Toronto was just one-fourth inch short with his mark of 22ft. 2¾in.

Phil Edwards and Charles R. Drew, who attained athletic prominence at New York University and Amherst College, respectively, tied for the individual championship with 11 points, each scoring a first and two seconds. T. H. Way of Queen's was third through his two sprint victories, while James Worrall of McGill was fourth with nine points, represented by a first, a second and a third. Two more McGill men, C. Fronkton and R. G. Sampson, tied for fifth place with a first and a second each. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by T. H. Way, Queen's; H. C. Crabtree, McGill, second; F. N. Smith, Toronto, third. Time—10 1-5s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by T. H. Way, Queen's; Phil Edwards, McGill, second; K. Running, Queen's, third. Time—23 2-5s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Phil Edwards, McGill; R. G. Sampson, McGill, second; J. T. Stewart, Toronto, third. Time—51s.

880-Yard Run—Won by R. G. Sampson, McGill; Phil Edwards, McGill, second; H. B. Macfie, Toronto, third. Time—2m. 5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by R. C. J. Goode, McGill; C. Fronkton, McGill, second; J. D. McLennan, Toronto, third. Time—4m. 38 4-5s.

Three-Mile Run—Won by C. Fronkton, McGill; W. E. Kibblewhite, Toronto, second; R. G. Thompson, Toronto, third. Time—15m. 55s.

110-Yard High Hurdles—Won by C. R. Drew, McGill; James Worrall, McGill, second; J. J. Hickey, Toronto, third. Time—16s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by James Worrall, McGill; J. J. Hickey, Toronto, second; J. A. Hutchins, McGill, third. Time—26 2-5s.

Relay Race, One Mile—Won by Toronto (J. H. Byrne, N. Penlington, H. B. Macfie and J. T. Stewart); McGill, second (W. A. Barclay, N. Hasler, F. J. Nobbs and James Worrall); Queen's, third (C. A. Amey, C. Woolgar, W. J. Johnston and W. D. Fritz). Time—3m. 35s.

Running High Jump—Won by K. S. Ford, Toronto; C. R. Drew, McGill, second; James Worrall, McGill, third. Height—5ft. 9½in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. B. Hymmen, Toronto; C. R. Drew, McGill, second; H. K. Crabtree, McGill, third. Distance—22ft. 2¾in.

Pole Vault—Won by R. E. B. Wallace, McGill; I. Hamilton, Toronto, second; F. G. Stewart, Toronto, third. Height—10ft. 11in.

Discus—Won by R. G. Westheuser, Toronto; C. P. J. Crowley, Toronto, second; H. M. Costello, McGill, third. Distance—119ft. 3½in. (New intercollegiate record.)

16-Pound Shotput—Won by C. M. Fulton, Toronto; F. C. Stewart, Toronto, second; G. W. Painter, McGill, third. Distance—37ft. 1¼in.

Javelin—Won by W. D. Monohan, McGill; G. H. Hubbell, Queen's, second; G. W. Painter, McGill, third. Distance—148ft. 7in.

BY-PLAYS

YALE'S SHOWING A BIG SURPRISE

ONE of the biggest, if not the biggest surprise of the college football season to date is the showing of Yale. Picked, at the start of the season, as one of the leading teams in the East, the Eli was expected to go far this fall; but for some reason or other the Blue seems to be floundering around the bottom of the football ladder with little indication of climbing very high in the standing. Being held to a scoreless tie by Bates and a 7-to-7 tie by Chicago, and then losing to Brown, 7 to 2, is an early-season record new to the followers of Eli varsity football. Now comes the Army as the Eli's opponent today, and with the Cadets sending forth one of their best elevens, followers of the Blue are already preparing to chalk up a record of two ties and two defeats for their first four games, something no other Eli varsity eleven has had to submit to.

Just what the trouble is at New Haven is hard to say. There are, no doubt, many factors entering the situation, some of them beyond the control of the coaching staff. The Eli seems to be supplied with some fine material, especially in the backfield. The line material is not as experienced as the backfield, but it appears to be qualified to fill the forward positions better than has been the case to date. Today's game will go a long way toward showing whether the Eli is going to come out of present situation and become the real bulldog of former years. There is one bit of advice that its future opponents might well consider, and that is that the Eli eleven that meets Princeton and Harvard will be a far different team from the present one.

ONE WAY THE PROFESSIONALS DIFFER

There are many ways in which American college football as played by the professionals differs from the way the college boys play it. To the football fan who has been accustomed to watching the amateurs and who is viewing his professional game for the first time, the first difference which appears to him is that the professionals, embracing all-star players as they do, display beautifully executed punts, rushes, passing, receiving, tackling and blocking, whereas the colleges offer a game in which the players, as a whole, lack the polish, but are continualy trying far in excess of the efforts of the professional players. Given a lead, the professionals seemingly are content to hold it, or, if golden opportunities present themselves, they will take advantage of the openings to score more. Colleges of equal, or nearly equal, rating seldom adopt this style, tending to keep trying for scores at all times regardless of advantages gained, excepting perhaps when team strength is necessarily reduced by the insertion of reserves for letters or experience. There are, however, enough good qualifications in the professional game to have many fans think the game will grow in popularity.

ALL SECTIONS SEEM TO AGREE WITH PURDUE

Purdue University has high hopes of extending its chain of intersectional victories by adding the game with New York University at Yankee Stadium, Oct. 29. In six years Purdue has met eight rivals from other sections, defeating Harvard, Georgia Tech, Montana State, Mississippi, Baylor, Centenary and Kansas State, the latter twice. The New York game looms as one of the outstanding games of the year, as both teams plowed through their first three games undefeated.

Little Excuse for 'Vote Slackers'

THERE are many ways in which to learn how to cast a vote intelligently and of acquainting oneself with practical government, as shown by the following:

The National League of Women Voters, 532 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., offers valuable assistance to women voters through branches in the District of Columbia and in all states except Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming. In addition to the state units there are groups in counties, cities and towns.

Activities of the league include extensive educational work, such as voters' schools, institutes of government and politics, and study groups. These assist women voters in practical ways. Methods are standardized to save time.

The United States Society, 2201 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., founded by "public-spirited citizens to spread knowledge of government," is under the chairmanship of Mr. David Lawrence, editor of the United States Daily of Washington.

Wholly educational in its objective, the society seeks to "close the gap that exists between government and the people." Students of government in schools and colleges may obtain its publications free. These include Uncle Sam's Diary, issued weekly and covering all important actions of the Federal Government in a popular manner; Teacher Class-Room Service, also weekly, and more advanced than the Diary; Debate Service, monthly, including briefs and bibliographies on live questions, and charts showing the structure of government. These publications may also be procured for nominal sums by any voter upon application to the society.

The National Municipal League, 309 E. Thirty-fourth Street, New York City, issues a monthly National Municipal Review; also campaign pamphlets and reference pamphlets on a wide range of subjects.

The National Security League, Inc., 45 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City, issues a 5-cent pamphlet, "How to Obtain Citizenship Papers."

Courses on citizenship, sometimes in the evening or by mail, are offered in many localities by departments of education or civic associations.

Many localities have nonpartisan civic associations, taxpayers' clubs and so on, which voters can join or derive information from. These groups must be sought out in each community.

The national societies listed above can sometimes direct inquirers to local associations of a nonpartisan character.

Specific information on issues before the electorate can usually be procured from local or national organizations, with special interest in the questions. This data must be read with full allowance for possible bias, due to the private interest concerned.

College Football Results

Arizona 20, Temple St. 6.
Bacone 13, Northeastern T. 7.
Baker 7, Bethany 0.
Central 12, Culver Stockton 0.
Central Normal 19, Oakland City 3.
Centre 2, Birmingham Southern 0.
Dayton 13, Marshall 7.
Detroit 26, West Virginia 13.
Duke 9, Wake Forest 0.
E. Ky. T. 0, Union 0.
Ellensburg Nor. 14, Pacific Lutheran 6.
Emporia 6, Hays 0.
Georgetown (Ky.) 19, Wittenberg 7.
Indiana C. N. 19, Oakland City 3.
John Carroll 13, Mt. Union 0.
Louisiana N. 19, Lou Morris 0.
Louisiana T. 15, Southwestern La. 0.
Loyola (N. O.) 19, St. Louis 0.
McKendree 19, S. I. Teach. 6.
Maryville T. 37, Tarkio 6.
Midland 6, Cotner 0.
Missouri Valley 14, Drury 6.
Montana Mines 53, Montana Normal 0.
Nebraska Wes. 14, Doane 6.
Okla. A. and M. 14, Okla. City 6.
Okla. Baptists 13, Phillips 0.
Ottawa 13, Kansas Wes. 0.
Parsons 13, Penn 12.
Phoenix 18, Albuquerque 0.
Pitts Teachers 12, Wichita 0.
Ross S. T. 14, Abilene Christian 7.
Rockhurst 26, William Jewell 6.
St. Benedicts 56, Bethel 0.
Salem 15, Morris Harvey 6.
Simpson 41, Buena Vista 0.
Southwest T. T. 13, Southwestern 0.
Stephen F. Austin 13, Quachita 0.
Temple 14, Denver 0.
Union (Ky.) 0, Eastern Kentucky 0.
Warrensburg Teachers 33, Wentworth 0.
Washburn 7, Haskell 6.
Wash. and Jeff. 34, Xavier 0.
Wayne T. 0, Omaha 0.
West Liberty 26, Adrian 0.
W. Va. Wesleyan 7, Duquesne 6.
Western Union 28, Nebraska Central 0.

STEEL MEN ELECT CONLEY PRESIDENT

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 22 (AP)—Mr. C. C. Conley, president of the Mount Vernon Bridge Company, Mount Vernon, Ohio, was elected president of the American Institute of Steel Construction yesterday, succeeding Mr. Charles N. Fitts of Boston. Chicago was selected as the site of the 1933 meeting next fall. Speakers at today's session of the institute's annual meeting discussed the increasing use of steel as floors, both in buildings and bridges.

Dr. J. H. Young declared the greater strength and lighter weight of steel will result in its supplanting masonry as flooring mat in the future. He said that standardized houses will be placed on the market "at not too far distant a date," and that when they are, "steel will be found to be the chief material of construction—and steel floors will certainly be a part of every house."

BROWN NAMED HEAD OF CAPITAL'S POLICE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Inspector Ernest W. Brown late yesterday was appointed superintendent of police to succeed Brig.-Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, who resigned because District of Columbia commissioners would not give him a free hand in the assignment of assistants.

General Glassford was among the first to congratulate the new chief with the hope that Mr. Brown could stay on the job until he retired five years from now. General Glassford held the post 11 months, resigning Oct. 20. Earlier the retired superintendent told newspaper men that Democrats had attempted to approach him, presumably to enlist his aid in the political campaign, but that he had "turned them away and refused even to discuss" such a possibility.

PRINCETON COACH RESIGNS

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 22 (AP)—Keene Fitzpatrick, who has coached Princeton's track teams and acted as trainer for Tiger football squads for the past 22 years, has decided to retire from active coaching at the end of the current football season in order to pursue a "less strenuous mode of life." His resignation has been accepted by the Princeton board of athletic control, it was announced last night. Fitzpatrick will continue to live in Princeton, but will have no active connection with the university. No successor has been appointed.

YALE GOLFER SCORES ACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22—Charles Davis Weyerhaeuser '33 of Yale University yesterday scored a hole in one on the 137-yard fifteenth hole on the Yale Golf Course, which was opened to students in 1924. Weyerhaeuser, who hails from St. Paul, Minn., was playing in a foursome with three other Yale seniors, William Shields Jr. of New York, Ashley F. Wilson Jr. of Montclair, N. J., and John Sherman of Cleveland, Ohio.

HEAVY CONSTRUCTION RISES

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Large awards for highway, levee and railroad projects raised the total of heavy engineering construction contracts to $34,445,000 in the week ended Oct. 17, says Engineering News-Record. This figure was surpassed only three times this year and was more than double the previous week's volume. Private contracts were "much heavier" than usual, amounting to $6,700,000.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULT

Harvard 3, Dartmouth 3.

Canadian Exports Gain and Shipping By Canal Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 22—Betterment of Canada's trade with Great Britain, showing an increase in both imports and exports; increased exports to foreign countries other than the United States; a greater percentage of Canada's overseas trade flowing through Canadian ports; increased number of radio receiving licenses issued by the Government; increased production and exportation of milk concentrates; increased shipping on the Welland and the St. Lawrence Canals, and a lower aggregate of liabilities in commercial failures are the outstanding favorable factors reported in government statistics this week.

Other favorable factors are that Canada has, in the last 12 months, acquired a favorable balance of trade amounting to $42,315,378, as compared with an unfavorable balance of $34,892,428 in the preceding 12 months, and that export clearances of wheat in the first 11 weeks of the present crop year amount to 53,650,879 bushels, as compared with 29,483,299 bushels in the corresponding period last year.

Gain of 24,942 Cars Reported by Carriers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The American Railway Association, a private organization maintained by the carriers, today announced that car loadings for the week ending Oct. 15 were 650,578 cars, an increase of 24,942 cars over the preceding week. The figure was 111,018 cars under the same week in 1931 and 280,527 under the same week two year ago.

Miscellaneous freight loaded during the week of Oct. 15 totaled 239,590 cars, an increase of 15,163 over the preceding week but a decrease of 37,037 under the same week in 1931; less than car lot freight 177,447, decrease 2194 below the preceding week and 35,567 under the same week last year.

R. I. STATE WINS RUN

Rhode Island State College won the Harvard open intercollegiate cross-country run at Cambridge, yesterday, with 57 points to its credit. Bowdoin College was second with 61, while Northeastern University came third, only one point behind Bowdoin. Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, the 1931 champions, finished fourth with 97 points. Boston College was fifth with 110 and University of New Hampshire, second team, last with 154. E. M. Cotter of R. I. State was the individual winner, covering the 4¼-mile course in 23m. 58s. New Hampshire won the triangular meet with Harvard and Dartmouth, scoring 23 points to 32 for Harvard and 101 for Dartmouth. Capt. Arthur E. Foot 2d '33, Harvard, was the individual winner, making a new record of 28m. 56 2-5s. for the 5½-mile course.

COLLEGE CROSS COUNTRY RESULTS

Haverford 24, F. & M. 32.
New York 20, Lafayette 35.
New Hampshire 23, Harvard 32.
Tufts 27, Amherst 29.
Wesleyan 28, Conn Aggies 29.

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OBTAINABLE AT ALL STORES

How, When, Where of Voting Made Easy for the Citizen Through Numerous Agencies

(Continued from Page 1)

listeners find their normal interest in politics driven into boredom by the number of soap boxes hauled before microphones. This already points to a tide of interest that will ebb away from Government unless the subject is made really alive to voters.

Satisfaction in voting can best be maintained by a conviction on the voter's part that he is doing something worth while. That conviction is strengthened by a specific knowledge of how votes influence daily affairs of everyone through government. Voters having this knowledge need practical means of putting it into effect. They must have direct access to sources of information on which they can rely. Wherever possible, they should know short-cuts, because citizenship does not include neglecting private business in order to traipse at the heels of political time-wasters.

Easy to Keep Informed

It is in this field that greatest service can be performed for voters. Many organizations already offer such service. An immediate need of many voters is to know of them.

Our neighborhood has gone beyond the stage of mild interest in voting. It is hard at work under direction of Mr. Citizen. The Casuals have come to his den for another evening session, this time on "where voters can obtain information."

Mr. Citizen takes several pamphlets from his desk top and settles into his chair.

"Most of us have a bank account of information we seldom draw upon," he begins. "It's the Government itself. You don't need to rush around wondering in what congressional district you live. If you want to know, simply call in person or write to any county clerk's office, city hall or state house. Give your street address and you will be told your political address. Or, you will be given pamphlets, like these, from which you can find out about your location, election dates and so on.

"Any voter who intends to make a business of it ought to work out his latitude and longitude every time he moves. This becomes easy when you start the system. Why not have a voting log for yourself, a notebook with your position marked down?"

Shows How to Get Bearings

Mrs. Casual jumps at the idea and takes a piece of paper from her bag. "How would you start it?" she asks.

Her host goes to get some maps, saying over his shoulder that it would be a good way to start from the largest units and work down. He hands a state map, county map and town map to her.

"Your political address would go something like this," he says. "Follow it out on the maps. 'Mrs. Walter Casual, Citizen of the United States, Illinois, Our County, Sixth Congressional District.'"

He turns to Wallace Casual. "So far, Wallace, what elections would come up in those districts?"

"National, state and county," Wallace replies.

"Right. We all know about national elections. The President and Vice-President are voted for at large, that is, by all voters of the country. Senators are elected at large within the state. Most members of the House of Representatives at Washington are elected by districts marked out within states. Some are elected at large. In either case, one representative is allowed for each 280,674 of population. Congressional districts therefore include several counties, when population is sparse.

Must Know Your Districts

"Now we'll get some more of Mrs. Casual's political address. Governors are elected at large. So are several other state executive officers. You can look back to your state chart for details on that. State senators and representatives are usually chosen by districts, but sometimes at large. We haven't said anything about those districts in our political address, have we?"

Mrs. Casual shakes her head.

"All right. Put down 'Tenth state representative district.' You have to know your districts to check up on the candidates. When you read about them they are referred to by districts. Now we are down to county elections. Sometimes county boards and other officers are elected at large. Many counties are divided into districts. In that case a voter would have to put down the number of his county district. That brings us down to cities, towns, townships, villages and boroughs. Cities and large towns are usually divided into wards from which various officers are elected. Smaller units generally elect at large."

Mr. Citizen pauses and asks Mrs. Casual to read her political address to date. She needs to know some numbers of districts, then reads:

"United States, Illinois, Sixth Congressional District, Tenth state representative district, Our County, Third county district, Our Town, Ward seven."

"Good. That covers all the divisions in which candidates and measures will be seeking your vote. Some voters will have to list a few more divisions, such as irrigation districts, school districts and so on.

Voting Done in Single Division

"Voting, though, is all done in one kind of division—the precinct. Counties and wards are divided into voting precincts. Some villages have few enough voters to be one precinct. Precincts have no government, but are simply for convenience in handling elections. Your polling place is always in your precinct, so its number completes your political address."

He takes some printed sheets from his desk top and starts to hand them around.

"Finding your political address is only one thing your governmental clerks will do for you," he says. Some states—Massachusetts, for example—print maps showing wards and congressional districts of main cities. States also furnish full information on absent voting, voting requirements and elections. They put out political calendars showing dates of elections. Voters who really try to keep up will find help from the right offices."

The printed sheets have gone all around the circle. Mr. Citizen holds one.

"There are many things government is not in a position to tell us—for instance, merits of candidates and issues," he continues. "Hundreds of private organizations have sprung up to serve or influence voters. This sheet tells about two main nonpartisan national agencies and an indication of how to find similar local ones if they exist in any locality.

"This question of being nonpartisan raises a point too big to finish tonight. Let's start a sort of post-graduate course tomorrow. That is, a critical analysis of how to test information and proposed changes in government."

PAPERS RESUME ISSUES

MADRID, Oct. 22 (AP)—Reappearance of two newspapers suspended last summer was authorized yesterday by the Cabinet. They were La Nacion, suspended during the monarchist revolt in August, and the Imparcial, suspended two months previously because of its campaign against the statute which granted autonomy to Catalonia Province.

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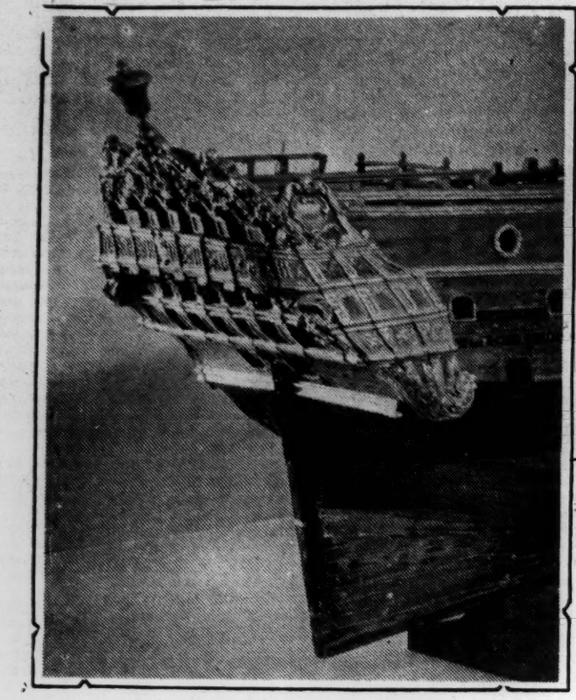
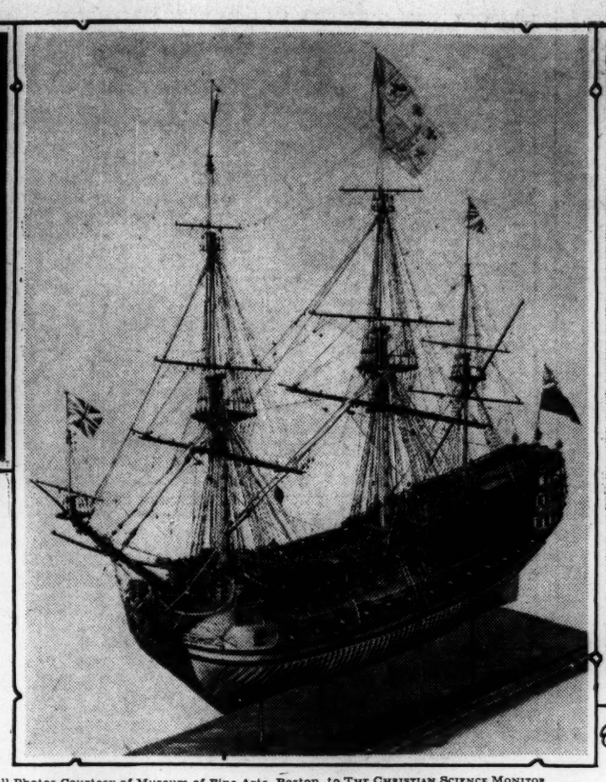
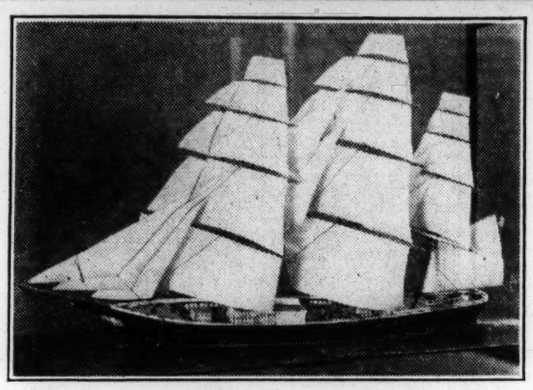






All Photos Courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

European ships of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are conspicuous among the ship models recently presented to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by Mr. J. Templeman Coolidge. The elaborate stern structures of the times are suggested by the picture at the left, which shows a portion of a French ship of the line. This model was built in 1690, and for 200 years hung in a church near Bordeaux. Next is shown the bulky form in miniature of the Dutch East Indiaman, Valkenisse, built in 1717 and armed, as was necessary for trading ships in those days. These two models are six to seven feet in length. Next, to the right, is the full-rigged H. M. S. Royal George, a ship of the line built in Portsmouth, Eng., in 1675. The under-water planking was left off to show how the frame was to be constructed. Its deeply carved figurehead is pictured at the extreme right

Sailing Craft of Two Centuries

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IN HIS recent gift of a collection of ship models to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Mr. J. Templeman Coolidge has initiated there a department which finds precedents in several leading museums of Europe. In these examples of an old art there are preserved exact and stirring likenesses of some of the most important craft of the two centuries ending about 1850, while nearly all of the actual ships have long since disappeared. Pictures of some we have, it is true, but these carry little of the sense of reality that is felt in seeing a miniature of three dimensions on which every possible detail has been copied with amazing faithfulness and skill. Thus we are admitted to an intimate acquaintance not only with the construction and the decorations of carving and colors that were applied, but in one case with the very furnishings of the commander's quarters, which holds chairs, tables and other articles of precise accuracy in current styles.

Those who have derived their knowledge of ship models from the occasional ones that are seen in shops and may have been made either within a century or very recently, are likely to be surprised at the size of those of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Two of the oldest, which are pictured above, are six to seven feet long and were models in fact, from which the builders worked in times when drawings for a ship's plans could not have been understood by artisans.

A Ship Painting Once Samuel Pepys'

Perhaps we see here the closest approach to seventeenth century naval designers' original conceptions. These are two paintings, one of which shows two views of a ship's stern and one of the bow, both being masses of carved ornament. The other, about six feet in length, was done on sheets of vellum and portrays the hull of the Sovereign of the Seas, its lavishly gilded and carved upper portions extending for the most of its length. It was done by Peter Pett, Commissioner of the Navy under Charles I. In commenting on this painting the museum authorities state:

"It is undoubtedly the one submitted by the famous designer to Charles I and later presented to Samuel Pepys who records in his diary, 'a gift from C. Pett of a plate of the Soverayne with a table to it.' The painting was found by an old collector in the home of John Jackson, nephew and heir of Samuel Pepys, who was one of the first collectors of ship models."

"C" probably indicates the "Commissioner" under whose direction this, the most powerful ship of the line up to that time, was built in 1636-37. Pepys was secretary to the Lord High Admiral for 15 years from 1673 and was generally esteemed for his honesty, judgment and high standards of official duty, qualities rare in his time.

From France came the bulky miniature of a naval vessel of 1690, a reminder that their craft were both larger and faster than those of England during the sixteenth century as well as in the eighteenth, whatever may have been the results of their efforts to control the seas. In the Dutch East Indiaman of 1717 is a suggestion of that nation's prominence in Oriental trade, its cannon ports speaking for the conditions of an age when powder and shot were necessary in the equipment of a merchantman that hoped to complete a voyage. Such was international rivalry in trade two to three centuries ago.

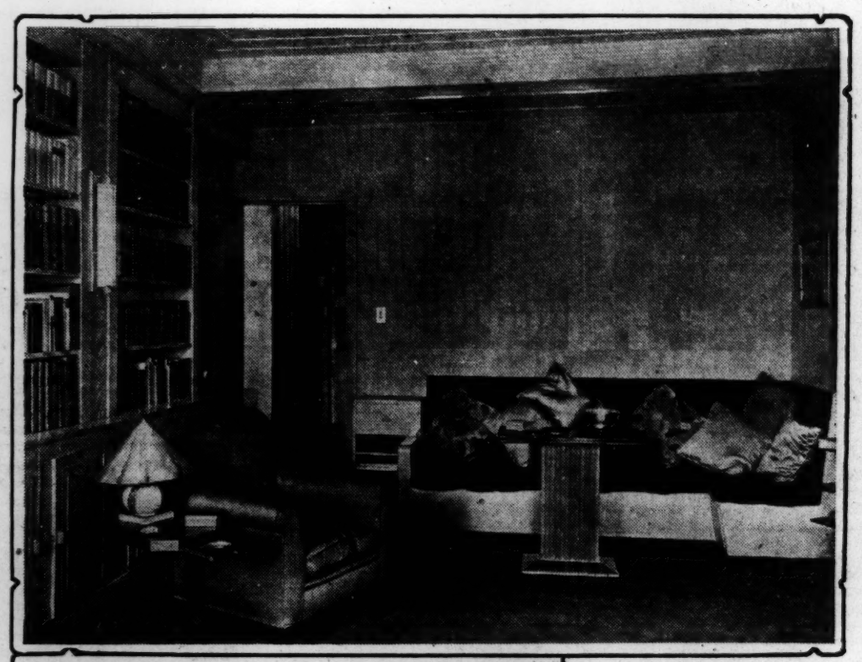
American Naval and Merchant Ships

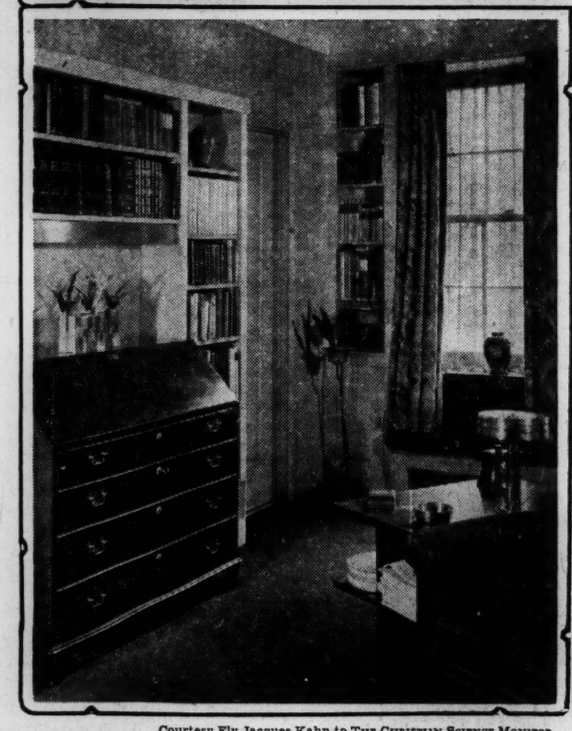
Among the models of American vessels, those which will attract chief attention are the frigate Constitution, famous in naval history, and the clipper ship Flying Cloud, which marks the peak of United States' shipbuilders' skill in another group. Both in the merchantmen class, this model has something in common with the Dutch East Indiaman Valkinesse of 1717, differences in the two revealing the progress made in four or five generations in the science of nautical design and in international harmony as well. The earlier times demanded armament as protection from the violence of traders of rival nations. In later years all this hazard had disappeared and peaceful use of ocean routes by all nations had become the established order of the world.

It is a dramatic chapter in the story of ocean transport which is attached to the era of clipper ships—those American craft that were designed first for speed and second for freight capacity. Their profits were great since merchants valued highly such fast passages as they made from China to London, readily paying in some cases double the rates received by owners of the fastest competing English ships. This rich business was suddenly abandoned when the California gold rush called for swiftest possible means of travel to San Francisco, speedier ships than ever being launched for this very purpose. The quickest trip was made by the Flying Cloud, built in 1851, a model of which is in this collection. Around the Horn in 89 days, with one day's run of 374 miles, is the record of this fleetest of all the clippers in sailing from New York to the Golden Gate, an experience that might test every passenger's endurance as well as the crew's. In the fine-lined, narrow-beamed ships these trips became tense races against time, into the tropics and on close to the antarctic to gain the western coasts and head again for the equator and far north, each one aboard eager for his expected handful of yellow dust.

These days too passed, for steam, as well as wind, was already driving ocean craft. Slowly and in time almost wholly, steel supplanted wood in shipyards and engines did the work of sails afloat. Now the progressive achievements of builders of sailing ships are being treasured in miniature in the securest manner, as in this museum. Always, it seems, will our natures thrill to the delights of wind-borne movement, its intimacy with the air and water and sky and the sharp joy of their elemental companionship. Though our pleasure in the presence of these models be not through conscious acquaintance with them or their use, endless past generations may have given us intuitive alertness to the beauties and the associations of sailing craft, be they small or large.

Designed for the highest possible speed and of limited freight capacity, the American Clipper ships of 1820 to 1860 were the swiftest vessels of their time. This is a model of one of the most famous, the Flying Cloud, built in Boston by Donald McKay in 1851





Courtesy Ely Jacques Kahn to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A LEADER AMONG AMERICAN ARCHITECTS TURNS HIS ATTENTION TO INTERIOR DECORATING

As an example of contemporary taste in the choice of the materials, forms and colors, these views of a library interior done by Mr. Ely Jacques Kahn for the New York City apartment of Mrs. Alfred L. Rose, are of interest for several reasons. Unconventional forms of furniture have been selected because of their peculiar fitness for their places rather than for startling effects. So the table for the built-in seat has the fixed and architectural appearance justified by its use in only one position, while the small stand at the right in the same view is of a lightness and portability which invites its movement to any desired chair-side. Inherited cabinet work of the eighteenth century has been retained and finds itself surrounded on three sides by bookshelves as close neighbors in the lower view.

The walls are covered with Japan paper simulating natural wood in a light cream color, the woodwork carrying a neutral tone blending with the walls. A carpet in dark plum color and a seat cover in prune frieze and the armchair covering in heavy, dull henna satin supply the chief colors in the top picture. In the corner shown below the hangings are peach with henna figures having touches of gold.

Chelsea Porcelain—European Silver

Boston

ONE of the largest and most complete collections of eighteenth-century Chelsea porcelains in existence, is now being displayed in one of the special exhibition galleries of the new wing of Museum of Fine Arts, where Coney silver has been shown since June. Presented to the museum by Mr. Richard C. Paine, this collection comprises many pieces of extraordinary perfection of modeling and beauty of decoration. Numerous items in it were formerly in the Alfred E. Hutton collection of England.

In the adjoining gallery is exhibited continental silver of the 18th century. Included among a lovely group of items are a Russian teapot dated 1788, lent by Mr. Maxim Karolik of Washington; several Norwegian spoons presented by Mrs. John O. Haarvig; a paten from Mrs. Sarah Sullivan Perkins; a 1725 French vegetable dish presented by Miss Margaret M. Jewell; and a Swedish wedding crown lent by Mr. Edward Jackson Holmes, Director of the Museum, and Mrs. Holmes. A few pieces of continental furniture are also shown in the gallery.

Choosing Lamps and Shades

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS DAYS become shorter and evenings longer, when more hours of the family are spent indoors, the problem of making the home more cozy brings up the question of how and where to place the lights.

Experimenting with floor lamps and table lamps, both large and small, to see just where in the room each one does its work best or where it sheds its beauty most advantageously is a delightful undertaking because results are usually apparent instantly. One might work a long time rearranging pictures on the walls or adjusting the length of curtains with little conspicuous change, but the minute the lights are shifted or a new shade is subtituted for an old one, at once a new atmosphere is introduced.

It is not always the amount of money spent in a light which insures its attractiveness. Often any inexpensive one gets the most compliments. It is the taste in placing the light which counts as much as the harmonious combination of shade and base.

Avoiding Monotony in Height and Size

Lamp shades all the same size and at the same height in a room produce the same effect that pillows of the same color might do—an uninteresting monotony. For instance, a living room which has four floor lamps, and none on tables or walls, lamps with shades of an equal height, might be quite monotonous. Two floor lamps, on the other hand, with a table lamp having a different-sized shade, and a still smaller one placed on a higher piece of furniture to bring it above the dead level of the others, would at once make a more interesting lighting scheme.

In a living room recently a change in one light meant a completely different atmosphere. A lamp with a shade too large for the base had kept its usual place on a table, but shade spread was so large that much light was directed to the lamp was then moved from the table to the top of the radio. Two feet higher than formerly, it casts a glow on a delft blue scene on the floor in a large area and in an unsatisfactory way.

When the old rose shade was discarded a smaller white crackle shade was put in its stead, at the same time using a dimmer bulb. The new wall and sends soft rays to the hand-blocked linen hanging. Now it is often the only one turned on when a few friends are listening to a radio concert or engaged in quiet conversation. One or two small lights of this type in a room usually give an interesting variety and shed quite a harmonious soft glow for cozy chats or quiet evenings.

Adjustable Features Are Desirable

Lamps beside which a person can read comfortably, having plenty of light on the book and none glaring in the face, are sometimes hard to find. A new style of floor lamp was seen in a shop recently which was entirely metal, the top being a small metal shade slightly drooping and reaching only about three feet above the floor. This height brought the light below the range of the eye when the person was seated and yet high enough to light up the printed page. The stem of this floor lamp was in sections so one part could be taken out turning it into a table lamp.

It is quite embarrassing to have a guest who, seated very near a light, holds up some sort of a screen because it glares in her face. We want her to feel at home in making any adjustments for comfort, but it seems a homemaker's business to have the lights properly placed. If enough money can be spent there are fixtures in the stems of lamps which make them adjustable. The bulbs can be raised to keep the light high, or the whole lamp, shade and all, lifted or lowered to suit the person.

With more simple fixtures it may be necessary to do a little experimenting and apply some ingenuity to the problem of keeping the light on the book and not in the face or eyes of the guest. In one home where a tall floor lamp was still in use, a small shield was cut out of parchment paper and tacked on the wooden pole of the lamp up inside the shade. When turned in the right position this parchment shaded the eyes of the reader but still sent plenty of light to the book.

Fresh Ideas in Forms and Materials

New shades are on the market each season with as much change in shapes and materials as is noticeable in women's dresses. For early American and French provincial rooms, parchment over which theatrical gauze is stretched gives a rough texture to the whole. Then there is pleated calico with ball fringe, over maplewood bases; chintz above hobnail glass or pewter bases, and coarse appearing shades with yarn trimming over pewter kettle shaped bases.

For eighteenth century rooms there are velvet pleated shades over white porcelain bases; white shades trimmed in green crystal fringe; dainty shades of peach color over delicate blue bases; parchment shades pleated diagonally and threaded with ribbon. A new type of shade which looks very well in rooms with silky hangings and heavy tapestries is made of French celluloid, a translucent material with a more velvety appearance than parchment.

At the Chicago Lighting Institute a whole apartment is furnished and equipped with all sorts of devices. Little extra conveniences are shown such as small light bulbs hidden in bookshelves to illuminate the titles of the volumes. A tall narrow-looking tube of light is arranged on either side of the mirror in the bathroom to give adequate light with no glare. Where an apartment window comes up directly against a wall a frosted window was used and a blue light placed outside the upper panes to simulate moonlight.

M. R. Z.

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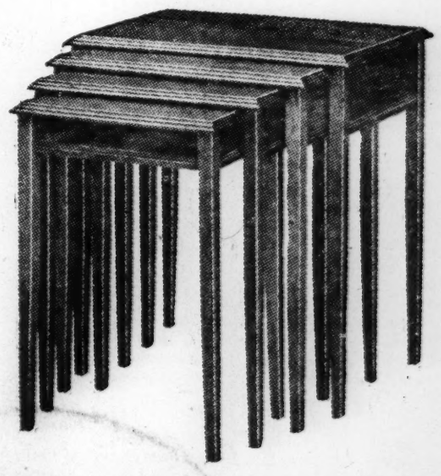

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EDUCATIONAL

The Foreign Student's Place In the Campus Labor Mart

By ARTHUR A. YOUNG
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

LIKE other markets, the campus labor market has been hard hit. To improve conditions, a recent ruling of the Department of Labor banned all working foreign students from the American campus scene.

In the employment ladder, the foreign element is the lowest rung. He is the first to be eliminated and the last to be employed. When this unwritten rule, which is true in the industrial, is applied to the campus labor market, as has been done recently, it naturally results in widespread protests, because it develops from a false and too-provincial premise.

In the first place, the bona-fide working foreign student, unlike the industrial worker, is not here for wages but primarily for an education. Part-time jobs, if forced upon the foreign student by circumstances, are a mere side issue. Working foreign students invariably spend more in America than they earn.

Competition Negligible

Secondly, the competition of the working foreign student in the campus labor market is really negligible. His number is infinitesimal today, made so by the tight Immigration Act. Even so, the small number is, for three reasons, at a great disadvantage.

First, race prejudice which is still common despite progress made to combat it; second, language handicap; and third, lack of experience.

To these must be added the traditional aversion of foreign students to manual labor. At home they were brought up to think of it as degrading. Cases are on record where foreign students have been compelled to give up their jobs after a few days because the jobs have been distasteful to them.

Indeed, the working foreign student, by his inherent handicaps, is negligible competition, if any, in the campus labor mart.

Thirdly, the foreign student is a contributor to the American college scene, and hence to the country, in an international way. He adds to American knowledge of other lands. He fosters, in a tangible way, America's international mindedness. He thus gives in return for what he takes—the only true basis for international friendship.

Among foreign students, the Filipinos, perhaps, are largest self-help group. As American wards, however, they are not affected by the immigration laws that govern the entry of other Oriental students. The self-supporting Filipino was once more highly regarded, for on his return to the islands he got a higher rating as to initial salary under the bureau of education than did the pensionados or government students.

American colleges realize the slim chance a foreign student has in securing work, and broadcast the fact widely and persistently. Even before the 1924 Immigration Act a survey among the foreign students in the United States revealed that the highest percentage of working foreign students in any college was 10 per cent.

Invariably when a foreign student gets part-time work, it is through the help of some specially interested friends or group. For example, a Kentucky church got work for a Bulgarian boy waiting on table. A church in Washington, D. C., offered to pay foreign students for lectures. An Ohio church gave a free-will offering to a young Filipino at the close of a prayer meeting talk.

The present tendency is that the foreign student who finds himself compelled to earn part of his way through college seeks avenues that are non-competitive with American campus labor. Avenues thoroughly in accord with the higher type of foreign students now coming to the United States and with the spirit of the 1924 Immigration Act.

Natural Pursuits

Many European students, for instance, turn to tutoring and translating—especially in languages that are their mother tongues. Some specialize in giving talks or sermons about their native countries, thus helping to build up international understanding and break down too provincial attitudes. Others sell and distribute arts and handicrafts that reflect the character and beauty of their homelands, thus adding to America's keener appreciation of the culture and tradition of other races. A Hindu student, adept in sleight-of-hand feats, demonstrated and lectured on the magic of the East. A group of Hawaiian students on the Pacific coast was once much in demand for their Hawaiian music and songs.

These varied avenues not only do not conflict with American campus labor, but they also have the added advantage in that they help build and promote interracial fellowship and understanding.

In past years, there have been cases of actual hardships where students came without adequate supply of funds. Generally they came with the wrong notion, that American beneficence would care for them. When such aid was not forthcoming, misunderstanding resulted and enforced return home was necessary. Such cases where sentimentality was confounded with Christianity have caused keen embarrassment to mission causes.

With the added strictness of the 1924 Immigration Act, it has been difficult for a foreign student to land in the United States, especially if he is from the Far East, without adequate financial backing. But unforeseen events such as the Shanghai war that wrecked home resources left many Chinese students destitute recently, and in practically every case a way was found for their return home rather than have them flounder in an environment where self-support was impossible.

It is interesting to note that it is those students compelled to work their way part time in America who have been stanchest advocates of American good will in foreign lands.

Toyohiko Kagawa, that great Japanese liberal who on more than one occasion when relations between Japan and the United States were strained, pleaded and defended the spirit of American fair play and cooperation in his country, spent two years in Princeton Seminary where he waited on tables for his board.

Dhan Goupal Mukerji, the Indian author who has directed his career toward Indian-American cultural understanding, did all sorts of odd jobs in California before he won his coveted American degree. In his "Caste and Outcast," he revealed his ingenuity in developing fields distinctly non-competitive and Indian.

Leaders Who Worked Their Way

Dr. Fong F. Sec, former editor of China's Commercial Press, who felt the stings of Kearney's campaign against the Chinese in early California and was loudest in his advocacy of American friendship, worked his way through Pomona College.

Some of the greatest men abroad who have carved their names in the hearts of their countrymen worked for board and lodging as students in America.

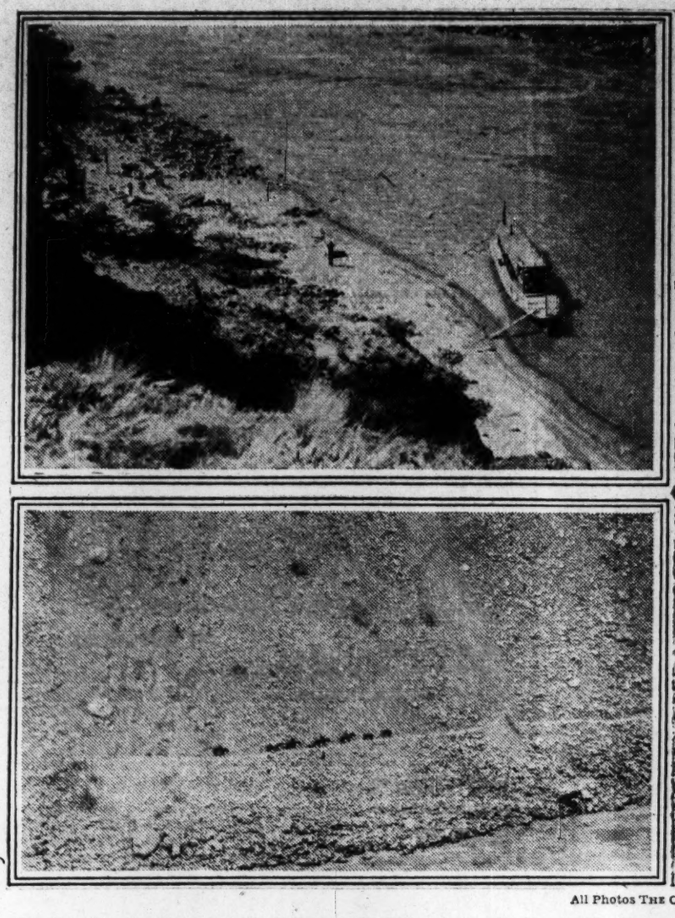
Yung Wing, China's first student in America and forerunner of her modern education, worked in the homes and library of New Haven while attending Yale more than 60 years ago. Joseph Neesima, founder of Doshida University, Japan, was a self-supporting student at Phillips Andover Academy and later at Amherst College.

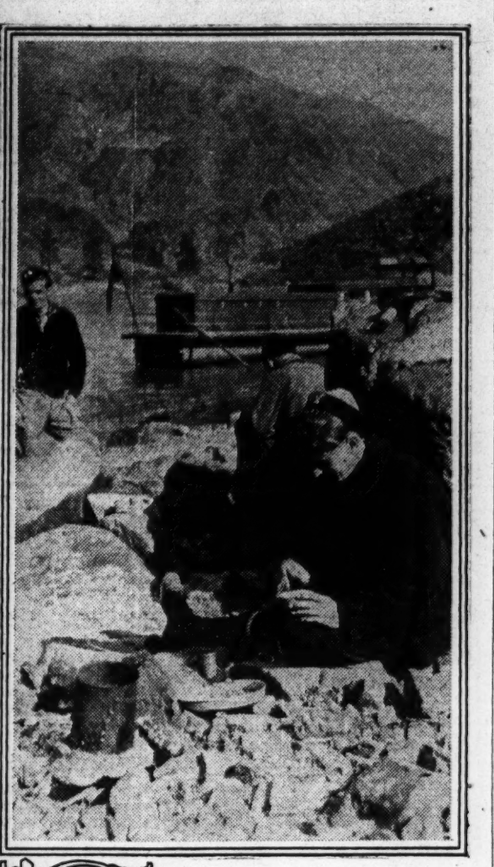
This stout admiration for America on the part of self-help students from abroad is not hard to understand. Take, for instance, the foreign student who works for his room and board in an American family.

There he sees American life intimately as is possible in no other way, and a great admiration for the civilization out of which such a home develops wells into his heart. More than the well-to-do students with money who take in only the gaudy and more superficial aspects of American civilization, he sees American life from the inside and cherishes the memory in after years. He is a friend whom no crisis can brook.

It is not a bad guess to say that in those foreign students who, handicapped by a prejudice against their race, inadequate language, and strange environment, are courageous enough to work and study in America and win M. A.'s and Ph. D.'s, there resides some sterling quality or traits of greatness.

And when this quality is brought out by intimate contact with the rough-and-tumble of American life, there is conceived the best possible investment any nation could make in the direction of international peace and good will.





All Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Excursion Laboratory of the State College of Washington, the Good Ship Clipper. Some of the Students Have Spread Their "Linen and Silverware" on the Rocks for Dinner. A Pack Train Can Be Seen on the Narrow Trail Along the Snake River.

Laboratory Takes to River Boat

By CONSTANCE BORDWELL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pullman, Wash.

THE Snake River Canyon, cradling a river that flows 1000 miles down the western slopes of the Rockies and drains the entire "Inland Empire," is a living laboratory for students of botany, geology, and zoology at the State College of Washington, which is located in Pullman in the heart of the wheat-growing district near the boundary of the State.

When soft Chinook winds are ushering in the spring and the major share of the student body is scattered over the State, enjoying a respite from books, a sturdy little group, fitted out with field glasses, rock-hammers, specimen-kits, and a genuine interest in natural science settle themselves in the sharp, morning air on a slim, little craft that lies waiting at the junction of the Clearwater and Snake at Lewiston, Idaho. And though they may be leaving behind that strip of civilization that cuts through the "Inland Empire" as the southernly canyons swallow them up, they are entering a world even more incrusted with tradition of a natural sort. It was these same mural precipices, gloomy and forbidding, and the same sinuous river, treacherous because of its irregularity of flow, depth, width, slope, that made Lewis and Clarke turn aside in their race for the Pacific.

As the Clipper, ably piloted by Capt. E. F. McFarlane, a picturesque old-time river-runner of Klondike days, does its best not to disturb the memory of a giant flood, the students read and record the geological and botanical stories imprinted on its dull, indifferent walls with the aid of field glasses, notebooks, cameras, and the conversations of friendly instructors as eager-eyed as they.

According to some authorities, this canyon is equal to any other in the world from the geographical point of view. The Spokane glacial floods, the rising of the Seven Devils and Wallowa Mountains, the successive besalt flows, the erosion of these flows as those of marbles, granites, granitelike rocks, which make up the basic foundation of the canyon, are all evident to the trained eye. If the scenic effects of this stern panorama of marching mountain wall is lost for the moment upon the young scientists, more intent upon the inner workings of nature than upon her outer garments, it is caught by their less scientifically minded companions, huddling about a crackling woodstove in the hold.

Some 70 or 80 miles up the river from Lewiston, above the entrances of the Salmon and Grande Ronde Rivers, a good day's journey on this rapid stream, the Clipper pulls ashore. Fifty or 60 students, instructors, sight-seers begin setting up pup-tents and unrolling sleeping-bags in the grass-covered draws and gather about individual fires to fry sturgeon-steaks. The sturgeon is a fish that frequents these waters and grows to such size that the natives often stake them out in the river for future use. With this tasty addition to the menu, the meal is one that would put any dormitory to shame, for the conductor of the trip makes an especial effort to supply good and balanced rations.

Night comes on with a rush in the canyon. When the camp work is done, one central fire becomes the community torchlight. Occasional sheep herders and road builders—the Government is broadening trails into wagon roads in this district—wander in from the ravines to listen to lectures, thrown into terse, lucid language for the uninitiated, that explain the geological formations and the distribution of vegetation. According to Dr. Harold St. John of the University of Hawaii, about 5 per cent of the total vegetation found in this region is unlike anything else in the world. These explanations take on new significance when one is surrounded on all sides with living evidence.

There are always those along on such a venture who cannot refrain from conjuring up other places for comparison. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado is usually mentioned by a native son. After some hearty discussion, most people agree that although one is decidedly different from the other, they are both grand shatterings of the earth's foundations, the one colorfully spectacular, inviting admiration, the other somber and indifferently impressive. But to the wary eye of the skipper, these dull, dungeon-like walls, rising to the height of 6000 and 7000 feet, are stained with the memories of men, white, red, and yellow, who lived and hoped within them. And he can sketch in a few well-worn words, pitched to his own quiet key, the romance, comic and tragic, of their lives.

One day is given over to following the river to the farthest point of navigability, another to taking specialized trips into the interior. Some of the more ambitious and hardier ones work back into the snow and timber lines to inspect their particular interests at close range. And while they are scouting about in the freezing zone, the more timorous ones, sweltering in 90 degrees of heat along the canyon bed, are wandering through deserted gold and copper mines, inspecting beds of alum and other rare elements yet to be mined, or getting a glimpse into western pioneering by visiting sheep herders' huts or homesteaders' plantations where they meet western hospitality undisguised.

Bleached bones of careless sheep strew the draws, for the walls, to which cling inviting clumps of bunch grass, are treacherously steep. Rattlesnakes lurk in the piles of hot rocks. A rock dislodged by an adventurous foot may start a small avalanche, and impassable streams leap out of hidden ravines. Yet none of these hazards deter the intent student; rather they give zest and seriousness to his pursuit.

But this three-day laboratory period is over all too soon, and the trip down the river is swift and short, for the Clipper takes the rapids with grace and ease. Sun and wind tanned, laden with new and rare specimens, and refreshed by this stealing away from books, all declare the trip a great success.

These trips, a campus tradition, have been taking place every year since 1926, when Dr. Harold St. John, then associate professor in the department of botany, at the State College, decided to give his students, both boys and girls, access to this region so rich in scientific legend.

In 1930, Dr. Harry F. Clements, assistant professor in the same department, took over the project and by energy and patience has made it an inexpensive and comfortable trip which is drawing townfolk as well as adventurous-minded instructors and students from other departments who want a glimpse of the West as it was and is, pictorially and scientifically.

Opportunity Won by Women's School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Pa.

THE education of women in art, science and industry, with full consideration of professional requirements, received new impetus this summer through the awarding of the $3,000,000 bequest of Joseph Moore Jr. to the already organized Philadelphia School of Design for Women.

For more than a decade the trustees of the fund have been examining the educational field, in their search for an institution whose actual accomplishment would prove its ability to absorb and administer wisely the available fund. Not desiring to duplicate work already in progress by the founding of a new school, the trustees are giving the School of Design for Women an opportunity unparalleled in women's organizations of similar type in this country.

For many years this school has had cordial coöperative relations with large industries in the city area, and students of the school have gained practical information through factory and mill contacts, but lack of funds has handicapped such departments as pottery. Kilns are costly, and experimentation in glazes, the technical accompaniment of pottery training, still lay in the realm of desired but unhoped for expansion. The Moore bequest will thus make possible a fully equipped pottery department, supplemented by a thorough course in glazes.

It is through supplementary courses of this nature, Miss Harriet Sartain, dean of the school, explains, that the scientific angle of the bequest will be fulfilled.

But there is another aspect of education in art, science and industry that is of more general importance, and that, according to Miss Sartain, has been sadly neglected by art schools in America. When asked what she would consider the greatest need today of women students in her particular field, she answered unhesitatingly, "Background."

"By background," she explained, "I mean sufficient knowledge of languages, peoples and their history to enable a student to realize her opportunities, and to make it possible for her to continue her work intelligently through research in other countries. Background also stimulates one's thinking and imagination, giving the potential artist source material upon which to call for ideas in the working out of compositions or other problems. Paucity of ideas is one of the most serious drawbacks in the development of the professional artist.

"It is surprising how little background information students have when they enter an art school. The majority are almost entirely ignorant of history. They know little about the customs and manners of people other than their own, and their abysmal ignorance of languages proves a real stumblingblock when further study in Europe is contemplated. Without sound knowledge of peoples and an understanding of the major tongues it is possible to derive only superficial benefit from intimate foreign study.

"We have been experimenting during the past year with instruction in languages, but without additional financial support we could not attack the problem constructively. The Moore bequest gives us that support, and we shall be able to offer, in addition to other courses, a series of lectures by authorities dealing not only with art, industry and design, but with the contemporary social, political and other conditions that motivated the particular period aspect of art, industry and design. Our students will thus be given an opportunity to understand the intimate relationship of the various arts with the life of which they were part. And what applies to other periods in the world's history applies also to the present.

"The bequest will also enable us to create certain departments for which the need is growing. One such is pottery. Our budget has never allowed us to introduce instruction in this important branch of art and industry, but we shall now be able to invest in the necessary equipment."

The School of Design for Women was founded in 1844 by Mrs. Sarah Peter, a daughter of Governor Worthington of Ohio and wife of the British Consul in Philadelphia. From its nucleus in its founder's home it passed under the protective wing of the Franklin Institute, until, in 1853, it was incorporated.

Under the terms of the Moore bequest the school will merge with the newly conceived Moore Institute of Art, Science and Industry, but it will preserve its own name and its own identity. The Moore bequest provides also that the new institution shall be designated as a memorial to his parents, Joseph and Cecelia Moore.

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

Adults Find Fun in Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

DO PEOPLE ever study for the fun of it? Indeed they do, according to the California Association for Adult Education, an organization which sponsors interesting programs of informal, flexible and voluntary social study. Its aims include keeping alive human curiosity, salvaging lost skills and restoring respect for handicrafts in rural communities.

There are no prescriptions as to where adult education shall begin or what path it shall travel, say members of the association. As an illustration, they tell the story of how culture came to Yuba City, Calif., through a rug.

Towns adjoining that community applied to the association for leaders to direct week-end schools and open forums. But the only evidence of interest in adult education came from Yuba City when a group of its women asked for an instructor to show them how to make a rug.

A teacher was sent to the group, a woman with the gift to turn the rug into a magic carpet.

Before the year was out, the "pupils" had studied colonial hooked rugs, as well as the period which produced them, and could duplicate historic pieces. Group members not only learned to distinguish between an Axminster and a Wilton, but had plunged deeply into the study of Oriental rugs. This led them to a discussion of the philosophy and art of the Orient, to an interest in the history of the Near East, of China. Curiosity was awakened concerning the present-day political situation in Asia. With the study of Navajo rugs came an interest toward the handicrafts of native Americans, and the status of the Indian.

Long before this point was reached, the men of the town had interested themselves in what the women were doing, with the result that rug-making became a community enterprise in Yuba City. In one short winter these people covered a lot of ground, culturally speaking.

In the meantime, the San Francisco League of Women Voters invited the California Association for Adult Education to send a discussion leader. The question, "Is San Francisco Civilized?" was thoroughly threshed out under his direction by politically minded women.

In a suburban branch of the Los Angeles Public Library an interested group gathered to study "Modern Political Experiments." In another library a university professor conducted a series on "The Development of the American People," basing his talks on the lives of representative men. One of the most interesting groups sponsored by the association was conducted last year in a Negro section of Los Angeles: it studied "Contributions of the Negro to American Civilization."

Six rural library discussion groups have been organized in Los Angeles County, and five are now being started in Solano County. In Orange and San Diego Counties two councils of adult education have been organized. They are composed of representatives of the various formal and informal agencies of adult education, who are aiming to coördinate their activities, and to stimulate one another.

Dr. Hubert Phillips of Fresno State College and Mr. M. J. Brickley of Sacramento Junior College, began three years ago to organize groups in the great San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys of California. This work has now reached more than 24 communities. Most of the centers are on a self-supporting basis and have been taken over by the local school authorities.

The service of information and demonstration has been extended to women's clubs, forums, the Young Women's Christian Association, and to business houses with educational programs for their employees.

Close coöperation has existed between the association and various California institutions of higher learning ever since the first "kindergarten for college men and women" was conducted five years ago on the campus of Mills College in Oakland.

The fourth summer school for adult education was recently held in Berkeley. The University of California as well as the state department of education coöperated. In addition to classes in methods and philosophy of adult education given in the university, and informal writing and crafft groups, the school held weekly forums on topics of public interest. These were open to the public and drew a large attendance. Speakers invited for the occasion included professors, publicists and various specialists.

In the spring of this year the association begain a series of weekly broadcasts, which took the form of three-cornered discussions on subjects of educational and civic interest. These are to be continued.

To sum up, this year has seen an extension of the activities of the California Association for Adult Education. Its members hope to create a permanent educational movement in this State, supported by public and private funds, reaching large groups of adults—college graduates no less than illiterates, in cities and in rural communities. The ultimate aim is to train men and women for leadership, by giving them a broader appreciation of the world's work, problems and progress, and indirectly help them achieve happier lives.

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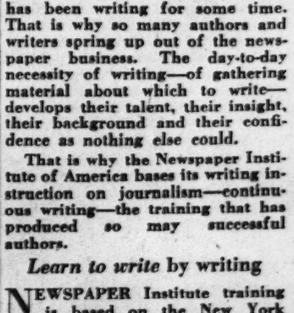

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THE HOME FORUM

Czech Scenes

A FEW miles to the south of Dresden the character of the Elbe changed, for a great ridge of mountains crossed the plain, confining the river between walls of stone. The industrial suburbs which had followed the river stopped abruptly and were replaced by hill farms, larch plantations and rocky, forested hills. As I crossed a ridge, the Elbe came into sight again, a broad strip of silver in the evening light, and on either side of it rose a tall cone of hill, castle-crowned, the fortresses of Königstein, the ancient gateway of Bohemia whose blue, jagged sky line edged the southern sky.

Some cyclists, who were climbing past me out of the valley, cried aloud in surprise; and, turning, I saw spread over Dresden a slate-blue cloud which flickered with the dull red glow of lightning. I coasted swiftly down the hill into the shadow of a forest and, as I went, night descended with tropic swiftness. The wood was full of voices, groups of cyclists and picnickers from Dresden, lighting their lamps and packing their baskets. Suddenly the darkness was scattered by a terrific flash of lightning, thunder crashing on its heels, and with musical cries a group of cyclists launched themselves onto their bicycles and swept down the hill I was climbing, graceful in their speed as swifts swooping from the eaves. Here and there a white shirt flashed or a lamp gleamed, but mostly they were shadows flickering past, voices that were heard for an instant and then were gone.

The frontier between Saxony and Bohemia is an historical and political tradition, no more. Once the steep mountain range of the Erzgebirge has been passed, the Elbe is tranquil again, factory-lined, and the speech and race of the people is still German. The river is full of barges and is kept to its channel by stone jetties in the German fashion, and on either side the narrow valley between the river and the hills is full of orchard fields where German peasants plow behind their slow-moving oxen. Only on the steep, untidily wooded hills here and there a crumbling castle remains to tell that once this range was garrisoned by the Czechs to hold back the floodtide of the Saxons. Time changed and, with the feudal age, tribal wars ceased to be important to the rulers who cared not over what race they governed so long as they governed; and the tide of the Saxons flowed as high up the Elbe as Leitmeritz.

* * *

But beyond Leitmeritz abruptly German ceased and Czech took its place. Immediately most of the characteristics of Bohemia became general—the great yellow and white oxen drawing the plows, the children grazing their flocks of white geese or white goats beside the unfenced roads, the short, unsmiling peasant women with their kerchiefs covering their hair and knotted under their chins, the untidy white-washed villages. The country was rolling and dusty under the wide, blue sky, and its edge seemed turned up into the eternal, dark, spruce-covered mountains that lifted dimly above the horizon. Near at hand the hills and valleys were cut up by banks of spruce, and the fields were partitioned unevenly into the strips of the peasants' fields; and these in turn into a stripe of yellow corn, another green one of lucerne and a gray patch of ripening poppy heads. Little clumps of cream-plastered houses with red or black roofs, lines of small fruit trees marking the roads, and a single pair of white-faced, yellow oxen, like bleached Herefords, swinging slowly up the widening brown plowland.

* * *

The peasantry of a country make its color and character, for the clothes and customs of townspeople are much the same all Europe over, and in the market of Hodonin the Moravian peasant women were at their best. The market square was in front of the Roman Catholic church, a big building in the Austrian school, like baraque without its classicism, like Byzantine without its color. Long trestle-tables were lined with peasant women in the national dress, short embroidered jackets, full knee-length skirts, and with embroidered scarves covering their hair; and on the tables were spread baskets of blue and green plums, green apples, blue grapes and tiny half-ripe peaches, green peppers, melons, pumpkins and beans, spices, poppy-seed and sour butter, quacking ducks, geese and large gray rabbits.

The townspeople moiled in the narrow space between the tables, chaffering, smelling the fruit, feeling the ears of the quiet, large-eyed rabbits. A smartly dressed girl, her market basket bulging with vegetables, fruit and a live white duck, stopped to haggle over the price of butter with a peasant girl who had a face like a gray-eyed German version of a Murillo Madonna and the business tenacity of a Scotch peddler. Around the end of one table a football scrimmage was going on, for grapes were here being sold at two crowns a kilogram instead of two crowns fifty, two and a quarter pounds of grapes for the price of a postage stamp. Even as I watched the crowds were slackening, drifting away with full baskets, and some of the market women, having sold everything, loaded their belongings into little carts, yoked up their dogs and set out for home, each woman bending to the pulling strap and the dog hauling willingly beside her and watching the crowd around him with bright, intelligent eyes.

* * *

Bohemia is a good land to wander in for, though the roads are often bad, there are no conveniences for travelers, which makes for cheapness and friendliness. In tourist-ridden places where every house is a hotel, it is difficult to avoid the unwonted luxury of a bed; while, on the contrary, the hotel of a Czech village, the *hostinec*, usually has no beds to offer. When seeking a place to sleep, it is advisable first to visit the *starosta* to get permission. In the west we have no equivalent to this official; for our mayor, though he holds the same office, has nothing of the same influence. The *starosta* is definitely the leader of the village, usually a peasant like the others, but a man of character and intelligence, chosen as men choose a leader, not as they elect an official.

We visited a *starosta* one night in a small village. Guided by a boy who was driving a flock of geese back from the field, we entered the great wagon door of the yard, for here the farms are built in a hollow square as a protection against the winter's cold. A voice bade us enter, and we went into the light of the living room. It was a long, narrow room, cramped by comparison with the stable, and one wall was encumbered with the enameled stove and a long table. The whitewashed walls were hung with religious pictures and a calendar, and a newspaper lay on the table. The wife paid us no attention, being busied over the supper, but a daughter with a pretty, tanned face, a fine hooked nose and gray eyes, framed by the red kerchief tied under her chin, stood in a corner with one bare foot on top of the other, watching us intently. The *starosta* himself sat in the best chair by the stove, a huge man in rough working clothes, and regarded us in silence from under his eyebrows. In answer to my companion's request for permission to sleep in the village, he shoved a register across the table to his son, a grown man in tidy serge trousers and a white shirt. The son entered up the details from our passports, and the *starosta*, waking to a slight interest at the news that I was English, glanced through my passport. "They can sleep at Karel's," he said. The son wrote a note, greeted us in German, and we went out.

The big room of the *hostineo* is the village hall; and, when we had washed at the pump, we went in and took our places at a side table and bought some bread and cheese. The bread of Czechoslovakia is of rye and is flavored with caraway and poppy-seed, and the cheese is of that group which begins at one end with Camembert, the most perfect and delicate, runs through the coarser Limburger types which approach the edge of companionability, and finds its culmination in the Czech *domaci sri*, the domestic cheese which must be tightly imprisoned. At one table two men and their wives were playing cards and exchanging greetings with the people who came in to buy at the little counter; at another our host and several men discussed the interminable subject of crops and prices. At last we rose and looked inquiringly at him, and he got up, lighted a lantern and guided us to a straw-loft where we could sleep. The straw was clean and soft, and I was soon asleep. I was awakened by someone's falling over my feet, and a voice spoke apologetically in Czech. "He says," my companion translated, "that a hen has been laying in this straw and that he fears that you are sleeping on the eggs."

J. S. ERSKINE.

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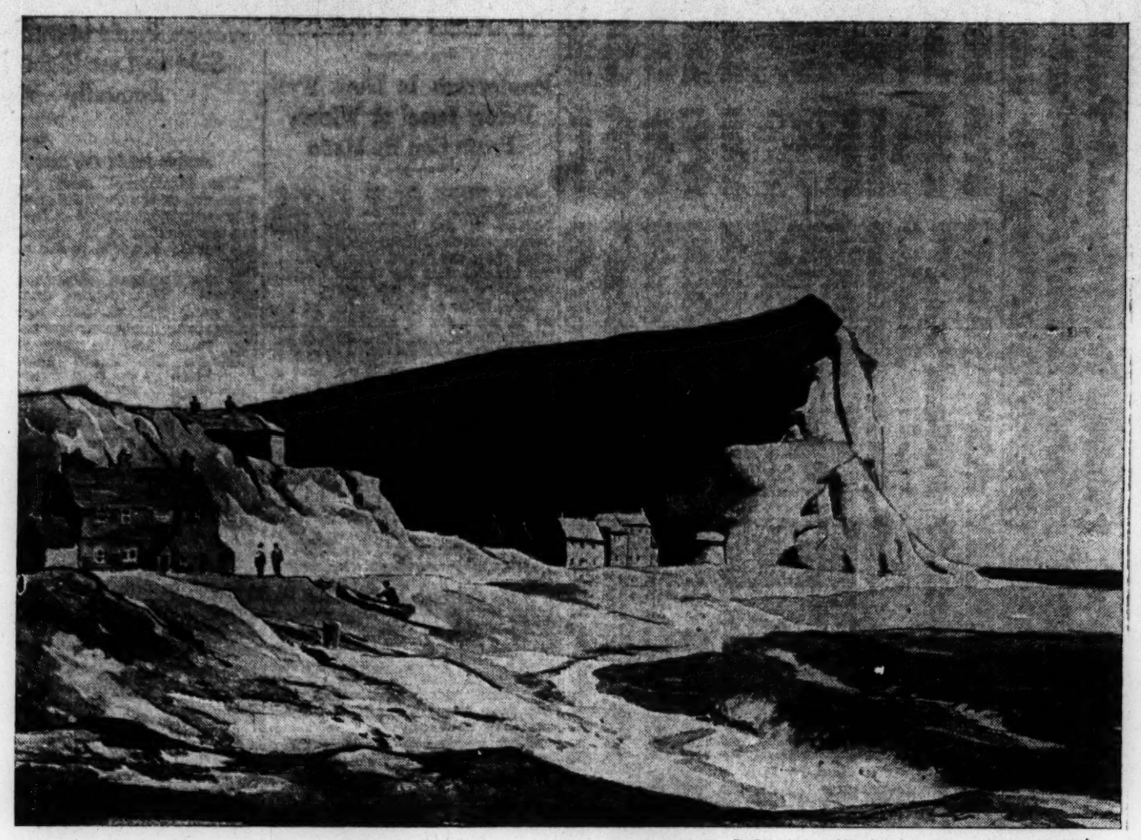

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Seaford Head: From a Water Color by Eric Slater

Wind in the Orchard

I have watched him half the morning,
And I can't control my laughter;
It is plain he is not getting
What he goes so wildly after.
He blows.
How he blows!
You would think he'd burst his face.
And the leaves just leap around him
With a tantalizing grace.

When they gather close together
He's more curious than ever.
No doubt he thinks a pile of leaves
Inordinately clever.
They huddle
In a muddle;
And their faces wrinkle up:
Then he strides about among them
Like a large, ungainly pup.

He is totally defeated,
For although he stops their chatter,
He has not divined their secret.
He has merely made them scatter.
They scurry,
In a hurry,
With a low, delicious sound
Like the mirth of many thousand
Merry leaves upon the ground.

P. P. STRACHAN.

THE white cliffs of the English coast offer a picturesque welcome to returning voyagers. Their peculiar beauty has often inspired poets and painters. Indeed, this is not the first time that Mr. Eric Slater has depicted their sheer white walls, though he has never achieved a finer effect than in this water color, Seaford Head.

Charming both in line and color, the sketch first attracts by the creamy white and gray tones in the edge of the cliff and by the soft grayish-green mantle of sward. Added to this there is a clever study of well-balanced, intermediate shades of pale ochre, buff and vague brown in the sand, and the foreshore. The same mellowness, the same avoidance of pronounced effects, is to be found in the old inn in the foreground and in the houses and Martello tower at the foot of the cliff. The quiet brick color of the tiled roofs does not disturb the feeling of serenity, nor does the clouded sky nor the lovely subdued green-gray blue of the sea.

It is a scene of peace and harmony visualized. One is inclined to think that, if the sea moves at all, it must lap the shore with the gentlest of silent caresses. As Mr. Slater has seen and depicted Seaford Head, the sands which stretch beyond it invite the beholder to a leisurely stroll or offer him a couch for idle day-dreaming.

Visiting Dictionary House

In the summer of 1882, returning from Spain to America, I spent a month in London. I told Lowell one day that I was one of the "round-the-world" correspondents of the Murray Dictionary, and that I wanted to call on Dr. Murray. He said he had been trying to do the same thing, and proposed to take me,—an invitation which, of course, I accepted.

The reader ought to know that the Oxford Dictionary, now nearly half finished, was undertaken forty-one years ago, as early as 1857. The first suggestion was made by Dean Trench, and, at the vote of the Philological Society, several hundred readers agreed to contribute notes made in their reading of English books, for the materials of such a dictionary. After twenty-one years some specimen pages were prepared from the notes collected by such readers, and submitted by Dr. Murray to the Clarendon Press in Oxford. Dr. Murray is now known through the English-speaking world for his charge of this magnificent work, which, I think, men will always call "Murray's Dictionary." . . .

Spare a moment, dear reader, to find what greeted us at the Dictionary House. I doubt if they have yet invented any such name as Apotheka, or Power-house, or Granary. As why should they, seeing this is the only such house in the world? A circular house of corrugated iron, originally built for a church, I believe, perhaps fifty feet in diameter, perhaps twenty-five feet high, lighted from the top. It reminded me, at the instant, of the great reading-room of the British Museum, though not so large. Here was Dr. Murray, the distinguished director, at work with his staff of gentlemen and ladies. Of course he was delighted to see Lowell on the spot, and in the simplest and kindest way he showed us the method of the work.

Every day's mail brought to this curious temple of language its new tribute to the history of the English tongue. The slips which I have tried to describe come from Cranberry Centre and Big Lick, from Edinburgh and from Hongkong. Once a month each of the thousand or more readers mails his budgets, so there would be every day a new parcel to be assorted; and we were ready for them at Mill Hill. Here were twenty or thirty thousand pamphlet-boxes into which these slips were at once sorted. The boxes were arranged in alphabetical order, beginning with that which held the slips of the title word A, and only ending, say, with box thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three, with the box of ZYX—if there be so convenient a word in the English language.

All which I describe in this detail, because I should be glad if the reader will imagine the gay, bright, wise, and instructive talk which followed—oh, for an hour, perhaps hours—between Dr. Murray, the first authority as to English words, and Lowell, the authority most to be relied on as to the language of New England. . . . You would think that Lowell had never thought of anything else. And yet it is the same Lowell who in a quiet corner of Mrs. Leo Hunter's to-night will be discussing with Lord Granville the amount and quality of the theology which the great powers shall permit in the secondary schools of Bulgaria! —From "James Russell Lowell and His Friends," by EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

L'Observation des Lois

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"L'HOMME qui est juste, qui pratique la droiture et la justice, . . . cet homme-là . . . vivra, dit le Seigneur, l'Eternel." La vérité de ces paroles prophétiques est abondamment prouvée, puisque par la pratique habituelle de la justice et l'obéissance aux lois établies, beaucoup voient l'harmonie et la paix se manifester dans leur vie.

Il semble parfois qu'on entende moins parler du respect que du mépris des lois; et l'étendue de ce mal est souvent dépeinte en termes énergiques. Quelques-uns proposent des remèdes, mais la plupart se contentent de déplorer la situation et d'en souligner les ombres. Se rendre compte qu'une condition est préjudiciable, c'est faire un pas dans la bonne direction, mais il faut plus que cela pour corriger une situation fausse.

Les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne affirment que pour obtenir l'harmonie, le bonheur et la santé, il est nécessaire d'obéir à toutes les lois justement reconnues. Dans ce domaine, l'obéissance aux lois de Dieu vient en première ligne, comme Jésus le montra lorsqu'il exerça pendant trois ans son ministère d'enseignement et de guérison. Ces lois divines sont des lois spirituelles ayant trait au respect et à la compréhension de Dieu, ainsi qu'aux rapports des hommes les uns avec les autres.

Lorsqu'on questionna Jésus sur l'interprétation d'une obligation imposée par l'autorité, sa réponse fut sage et logique. Par conséquent, si nous voulons suivre son exemple, il nous faut de même obéir d'une manière intelligente aux lois du pays où nous résidons.

Cet exemple qui prouve avec quel soin Jésus observait les conditions imposées par les lois nationales est rapporté au vingt-deuxième chapitre de Matthieu. Jésus et César différaient absolument dans leur point de vue, dans leur doctrine et leur manière de vivre; cependant Jésus montra la nécessité d'obéir à l'autorité reconnue du pays lorsqu'il dit: "Rendez donc à César ce qui est à César;" et il s'en référa au "denier" que le gouvernement romain exigeait de ses sujets en guise de tribut.

Parce qu'il avait coutume de méditer la loi de Dieu et d'y obéir, le Maître démontra l'ordre et l'harmonie dans sa propre vie et rendit à d'autres la santé et la paix en des cas innombrables. Sa compréhension spirituelle de Dieu lui permettait d'exprimer l'harmonie dans les affaires humaines, parce que comprendre Dieu exige un penser bien ordonné et le rend possible.

L'ignorance ou le mépris des lois qui gouvernent un groupement, un Etat ou une nation, produit la confusion et le chaos. La critique devrait être constructive et ne justifie pas le mépris des lois. Le seul procédé correct, c'est l'obéissance aux lois en vigueur. Il importe de s'éveiller au fait que le mépris des lois ne peut se mesurer par degrés. Les effets de la désobéissance peuvent être plus ou moins sérieux selon la nature des lois enfreintes; mais celui qui, soit par nonchalance, soit parce qu'il pense ne courir aucun risque, n'observe pas les signaux de la circulation; celui qui néglige d'obéir aux règlements sanitaires généralement adoptés, qui élude un impôt petit ou grand, mais légitime,—celui-là sort de la légalité aussi bien que l'homme qui commet une autre infraction entraînant des conséquences beaucoup plus graves. La différence réside dans l'effet immédiat. L'effet général de toute désobéissance aux lois est identique; c'est la confusion et le désordre. Pour être complètement éliminée, la désobéissance doit se corriger d'abord dans le penser et la pratique individuels.

La désobéissance aux lois est principalement due à une caractéristique humaine dominante,—l'aversion pour toute contrainte. Certaines lois peuvent déplaire aux uns: d'autres lois déplairont à d'autres personnes. Il est cependant reconnu que les restrictions justifiées sont nécessaires au progrès. Le mathématicien qui veut résoudre ses problèmes s'en tient aux règles précédemment prouvées.

Les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne sont clairs et sans équivoque en ce qui concerne la nécessité d'obéir à des habitudes mentales correctes. Ces paroles de Mary Baker Eddy, Leader de la Science Chrétienne, nous donnent matière à penser: "Les possibilités de l'Entendement ne sont point diminuées du fait qu'elles s'en tiennent à la Science de l'être et s'y conforment" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 60). La Science de l'être ne reconnaît que la perfection, à laquelle tendent les efforts de tous ceux qui pensent selon la justice; et l'obéissance aux règles de cette Science a donné la santé et la paix à des foules de personnes jadis malheureuses.

La perspective d'une ère nouvelle, caractérisée par plus d'ordre et beaucoup plus d'harmonie que n'en présentent actuellement les circonstances humaines, n'est pas un rêve utopique. Ceux qui se laissent correctement gouverner par les lois spirituelles de Dieu et qui sont conséquents dans leur conduite journalière et leur attitude vis-à-vis des problèmes humains ressentent une paix, une harmonie qu'il ne serait pas possible d'obtenir autrement. La responsabilité est chose individuelle; et lorsque ce fait sera universellement et activement reconnu, un grand progrès sera réalisé en ce qui concerne l'individu, la nation, et la race humaine.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Roman Shepherds of the Campagna

During the spring and autumn nights those inhabitants of Rome who lie awake often hear in certain outlying quarters of the city a curious monotonous tinkling and uneasy fluttering wafted up from the street, varied by the clatter of horses' hoofs, strange human cries and bleatings. If the watcher in the night arises from his bed and goes to the window, he sees a waving mass of yellowish-brown fleeces flowing by. It is one of the large flocks of sheep crossing Rome on its periodical migrations from the Campagna to the mountains of Latium or the Abruzzi and vice versa. Every autumn the flocks descend from their highland pastures to graze in the plains, and every spring they ascend once more to the mountains. Year after year this "transhumation," as it is called, has taken place for hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years.

Sheep-raising represents a most important part of Campagna agricultural life, and indeed for some years before the war it showed a tendency to expand at the expense of other forms of agriculture. The industry is as old as the Campagna itself, for it existed before Rome was founded, even before the birth of those dim forgotten cities which Rome had to conquer ere she extended her rule over the rest of Latium. Throughout the Middle Ages and the Renaissance it flourished, and today it is conducted to a great extent on the same lines as it was in the remote past. There are over half a million sheep in the Campagna, not to mention the large flocks in the Pontine Marshes and other outlying parts of the Latian land, but they and their shepherds and watch-dogs only spend eight or nine months of the year in the plain, with the exception of a few flocks raised on more modern methods which do not change their habitat. The shepherds themselves are nearly all natives of the mountain lands, which they always regard as their home, even if they spend the greater part of their time in the Campagna. . . .

In winter they don long black sleeveless coats lined with green or gray flannel, which guard them against the rain and the cold. They always carry staffs, on which they lean during the long hours of watching. Few men in Europe are so suggestive of primitive life, and few have changed so little throughout the ages. The Campagna shepherd carries us back through the Middle Ages to ancient Rome, to the days of Etruria, and further back still to those dim and distant days which seemed remote even when Lars Porsena of Clusium swore to protect the proud house of Tarquin.

While tending their flocks the the shepherds occasionally pass the time making sundry utensils for their trade or for their own use; some are skilful wood-carvers in a rough way. All day they are out in the open, and at nightfall they put their sheep into primitive pens formed by driving short posts into the ground with string nets stretched in between posts.—LUIGI VILLARI, in "On the Roads From Rome."

I Found in the Dip of a Dell

Once, on a common day,
I found in the dip of a dell
A gold cup and a green plume
And a carved coral bell;
The air was honey clear;
A bee bowed on a clover;
A bird upon a blossomy bough
Gave one call over and over.

A hill stood north and west,
A thicket east and south;
A brook went by with a leaf on its breast
And a silver flute in its mouth;
There was dew on the rim of the cup,
And a sheen on the frondy feather;
A wind fluttered the coral bell—
They all chimed together. . . .

—NANCY BYRD TURNER, in "A Riband on My Rein."

Law Observance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IF a man be just, and do that which is lawful and right, . . . he shall surely live, saith the Lord God." The truth of these words of the prophet has been abundantly proved by the realization of peace and harmony in the lives of many who habitually practice justice and obedience to established laws.

At times it may seem that less is heard of lawfulness than of lawlessness, the extent of which is frequently expressed in emphatic terms. Some few suggest remedies, but more merely deplore the situation and dwell upon its evils. It is a step in the right direction to be awake to a harmful condition, but more than this one step needs to be taken in order to correct a wrong situation.

The teachings of Christian Science affirm the necessity of obedience to all rightly recognized laws if one would be harmonious, happy, and healthy. First in the line of this practice is obedience to the laws of God as taught by Jesus in his three years' ministry of teaching and healing. These laws of God are spiritual laws and have regard to reverence for and understanding of God, and with our relations with one another.

When Jesus was questioned as to his interpretation of a certain governmental requirement his answer was wise and consistent. Therefore, if we would follow his example, we too should intelligently obey the laws of the land wherein we dwell.

This example of Jesus' careful consideration of conditions imposed by national laws is set forth in the twenty-second chapter of Matthew. Jesus and Cæsar were not in accord in their points of view, their doctrines, or their modes of living, yet Jesus recognized the need of obeying the acknowledged authority of the land when he said, "Render therefore unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's;" and he referred to the tribute "penny" required of its subjects by the Roman government.

Because of his orderly consideration and obedience to God's law, he demonstrated order and harmony in his own life and restored health and peace to multitudes of others. His spiritual understanding of God enabled him to express harmony in human affairs, because an understanding of God demands and supplies orderly thinking.

Ignorance or disregard of the laws that govern a community, a state, or a nation results in confusion and chaos. Criticism of the laws should be constructive, and should not be attended by disregard. Obedience to an existing law is the only right action. It is important to be awake to the fact that there are no degrees of lawlessness. There may be degrees of seriousness of the effects of breaking laws according to the nature of the laws, but that individual who disregards a traffic signal through carelessness or because it seems safe to do so, or who neglects to obey the prevailing rules of sanitation, or evades a legitimately imposed tax, either large or trivial, is as much a lawbreaker as one who may break another law with far more disastrous effect. The difference is in the immediate effect. The general effect of all disobedience to law is the same, confusion and disorder. Disobedience must be corrected in individual thinking and practice before it can be wholly eliminated.

Disinclination to restraint of any kind is a prevalent human trait, and is largely responsible for disregard of laws. Certain laws may be distasteful to some; others, to others. Right restraint is recognized as a necessity if one would progress. The mathematician confines himself to proven rules if he would solve his problems.

The teachings of Christian Science are very clear and unmistakable in the matter of needed obedience to correct habits of thinking. There is much food for thought in the words of the Leader of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, on page 60 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Mind's possibilities are not lessened by being confined and conformed to the Science of being." The Science of being recognizes only perfection, toward which all right thinking people are working, and its rules, when obeyed, have brought health and peace to multitudes of unhappy ones.

It is not a Utopian dream to visualize an era of more order and far greater harmony than now exists in human affairs. Those who are correctly governed by God's spiritual laws, and are, therefore, consistent in their daily living and their adjustment to human affairs, are experiencing a measure of peace and harmony not otherwise possible. Responsibility is individual; and when this is universally and actively recognized, great progress in the individual, the race, and nations will be realized.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Oil Field

The oil field is almost beautiful tonight. As we round the low hills and drop into the valleys of the Oklahoma prairie, the sense of its beauty reaches me. The night is dark, but in the east there is a slowly spreading glow of light and soon there will be a moon. The air is calm and cool, with the odor of autumn already in it. A few stars are in the sky.

About us on the hilltops and the level stretches, in the dips of the tiny valleys, the oil derricks rise against the sky. Strange things they are; weird towers massed thickly here, steel and timber woven into odd patterns. Some of them are lighted; there they are drilling, I know, and the long string of lights, running from earth to sky, gleams in the night. About the derricks are low-massed trees, the blackness of plants and shrubbery. They make dainty pictures as the horizon line falls and dips, the derricks rising tall among them.

But the night is not silent. My ears detect a dull, thudding sound that seems to come from all sides in the darkness. It is so ceaseless that one comes not to notice it, except that it throbs at the back of his mind, a "put, put, put," soft and steady. A rather pleasant sound, this one that the engines make as they pump the oil from the wells, drawing it up from its deep sources in the earth; a sound that you come to expect, and to miss when you are not here. The pulse of the oil fields, beating night and day, as the sun shines or the moon.

On one hill there is a torch of flame, a high, wide burst of scarlet that lights the country. It is burning gas, another sign of the oil fields, a flame in the darkness of the night, a thing of warmth and color.

It is later now; in the east the light is growing brighter. The derricks stand black against the sky, the lighted ones shine clearly, the stars are fading. Cool air, thumping engines, flaming torch, trees and bushes black, and the road winding silver. This is the oil field tonight. In the morning it will not be the same, a part of the magic softness of it will be gone. But it is beautiful now—and soon the moon will come.

The African Drum

Every adult in our forest has a name to be beaten out on the call-drum; by this he is summoned from the forest to the village or from town to town. These nicknames are like proverbs, disclosing the authentic irony of the Bulu mind; and while there is no gender in the Bulu dialect, often the tenor of the comment is a clue.

Abota tells me her drum name or ndan is, "You are the limit, the limit, of beauty!"

"My ndan," says Esola, "is, 'The little parrot has eaten all the palm nuts,' and that is the way of saying I am small but able." . . .

From the shade of my eaves I see our own call-drum, a hollowed log four feet long, the original round of the log trimmed to an oval, the open ends plugged with a softer wood. It is mounted on a sawhorse under a little hood of thatch, overhanging from the brink of our clearing, a world of crowding hills and the climbing tide of the forest. Lost to the eye in that green flood, little villages sleep, and every little village has its tongue. Now and again from the deep of the forest rises the staccato beat of a call-drum—the voice of the village speaking across the uninhabited places, calling the women home from the gardens—"For the guests are many." —JEAN KENYON MACKENZIE, in "African Clearings."

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NET CHANGES ARE CONFINED TO FRACTIONS

Gain in Freight Loadings Helps Stock Market—Steady Close

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—An unexpectedly large gain in the movement of freight bolstered the stock market today, but failed to generate bullish enthusiasm.

In the initial dealings the list showed some signs of continuing yesterday's decline, but rails rose 1 to 2 points, pulling up leaders in other groups, on appearance of the weekly carloadings report.

Most of this rise was lost in the last hour, however, and the list closed with a steady tone, with most net changes of negligible proportions. Trading was extremely dull, with a turnover for the two-hour session of less than half a million shares.

Carloadings for all class 1 roads, as reported for the week ended Oct. 15, showed an increase of 24,942 cars over the previous week, in contrast to Wall Street advance estimates of between 10,000 and 20,000 cars. This boosted the total to 650,578 cars, a new high for 1392, and 14½ per cent under the like period of 1931. These figures indicated clearly that the autumn season peak was being made later than usual.

Fractional Losses

Temporary gains of 1 to 2 points in such issues as New York Central, Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, Lackawanna and Union Pacific were lost, those issues closing virtually unchanged. United States Steel common finished about unchanged, but the preferred lost a couple of points. Among issues closing off fractions were General Motors, Case, Woolworth, United Aircraft and Corn Products.

American Telephone was up 2 points at one time, but was up only ½ point at the close. American Can and Bethlehem Steel finished fractionally higher.

Brokerage comment stressed preelection hesitancy, a normal phenomenon at this time. Business on the exchange was said to originate chiefly with floor traders, with the outside interest largely dormant.

Week-end reports from the steel industry were moderately cheerful with estimates that ingot output next week would hold at least around current levels. A little encouragement was reported as result of inquiries for steel for structural projects.

Foreign exchanges were firm for a time, with the French franc making further gains, but pressure against the dollar lightened as trading continued, with most of the gold currencies falling back before the close. Franc cables reacted to 3.93⅜ cents. Cotton moved narrowly, finishing 10 to 20 cents a bale lower.

Bond Market Quiet

Bonds traveled a dull and moderately steady route today, price changes in the domestic categories generally holding to a fractional range.

Weakness of Argentine Government loans somewhat unsettled the foreign section. Argentine obligations were off from 1 to more than 5 points following reports from Buenos Aires that scarcity of foreign exchange might make necessary some sort of a moratorium on foreign debt charges. Other South American issues were heavy.

The semispeculative rails were the most active of domestic mortgages. Modest gains were recorded by Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Slight improvement was exhibited at one time by issues of American & Foreign Power, Consolidated Gas, Detroit Edison, Duquesne Light, North American, Postal Telegraph and Western Union.

The United States Government list was mixed.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparison with last week and a year ago:

	Oct. 22	Wk. ago	Yr. ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .65⅛	$ .65½	$ .70
Corn, 2 yellow	.39⅞	.40¾	.55¼
Oats, 2 white	.26¼	.26⅝	.35
Flour	3.75	3.80	4.45
Beef, family	14.00	14.37	13.25
Pork	17.50	17.75	21.50
Lard	.0495	.0520	.0875
Cotton, Mid Up	.0625	.0650	.0670
Zinc	.0305	.0305	.0330
Iron	13.84	13.84	16.26
Steel, bil Pitt.	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.06	.06¼	.07
Tin	.2400	.2425	.2310
Rubber	.03½	.03⅝	.05
Sugar	.0425	.0425	.0460
Lead	.0235	.0285	.0375
Print cloth	.02⅝	.02⅞	.0275

Two Big Industries Show Improvement

FAVORABLE statistics concerning two of the larger industries of the country are now appearing. These are building and textile. In the monthly report of S. W. Straus & Co. it is shown that the value of building permits issued in 576 cities gained 1.04 per cent in September over August. Totals for September were $36,036,718, compared with $33,684,924 in the month previous. For the first time on record Detroit took first position away from New York, the former city having $4,163,872 construction and the latter $3,927,212. Another constructive item of news in this field, according to the November issue of the Building Supply News, Chicago, is the fact that dealers have the lowest stocks on hand in years, and that prices of major building supplies in 195 cities have increased.

In the textile industry published data now confirm the reports of activity in many sections which have been appearing the last month. The Census Bureau reports that the cotton spinning industry operated at 94.6 per cent of capacity during September, which compares with 72.4 per cent in August and 88.1 per cent in September, 1931.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Oct. 22	Oct. 21
9½	1⅝		Adams Express	300	6	5½	5½		5½
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	9	9	9		9
63½	30⅜	3	Air Reduction	400	54¾	54½	54½	53⅜	
16⅝	7⅜	.50	Alaska-Juneau	700	11¼	10¾	11	11	
3⅝	⅜		Alleghany Corp	800	1⅝	1½	1½	1½	
88¼	42⅛	.60	Allied Chem	3100	72⅛	70⅝	70½	70½	
55⅜	4		Allis Chalmers	400	7¾	7½	7½	7¾	
10	4½		Alpha Port Cem	200	7¾	7¾	7¾		
2⅛	¼		Amal Leather	300	¾	½	¾		½
11	5⅞		Amal Leather pf	100	5	5	5	5	
22¾	12	2	Amerada	100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜		
15½	3½		Am Ag Ch Del	300	8	8	8		8
17⅞	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	12	12	12	10½	
73⅛	29⅜	4	Am Can	4100	50¾	49⅝	50	49½	
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	100	120	120	120	120	
17	3⅛		Am Car & Fdry	400	8⅜	7¾	7¾	8¼	
50	16	7	Am Car & F pf	200	21	20¾	21	21	
8¼	2		Am Colortype	100	6⅜	6¾	6¾		
15	2		Am & For Pow	1400	7½	7½	7½	7⅝	
28¼	2¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾	
27	4⅞		Am Hide & L pf	100	15	15	15		
21⅜	7⅜	2	Am Ice	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
12	2½		Am International	1100	7	6¾	7	6¾	
49	19	7	Am Loco pf	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	28	
32	10½		Am Metal 6%	100	20	20	20	20	
17¼	3		Am Power & Lt	1400	9⅜	9	9⅜	9	
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	33	
12¼	3⅛		Am Radiator	1700	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¼	
15½	3		Am Rolling Mill	1100	11	10⅛	10½	10½	
27¼	5⅛		Am Smelt & Ref	1900	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	13⅝	
65	22		Am Smelt & R pf	100	45	45	45	46	
15⅞	3		Am Steel Fdries	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	21½	21½	21½	22	
137⅜	70⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	5100	103¼	101⅜	101⅜	101⅛	
30½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	200	22	22	22	22	
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	400	19½	18⅝	18⅝		
10	1⅜		Am Woolen	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	
39⅞	18½		Am Woolen pf	200	26	26	26	26⅛	
6⅞	1¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	200	3½	3½	3½	3½	
19⅜	3		Anaconda Cop	1400	9¼	8⅞	9	8⅝	
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
2⅜	⅜		Armour Ill A	600	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
15⅜	3½		Armour Ill pf	700	7½	7¼	7¼	7½	
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	2400	42½	40⅜	40½	40⅜	
21⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	700	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
151¾	28¾	4§	Auburn Auto	4100	42½	40¼	40½	40¼	
1⅛	½		Austin Nichols	200	1	1	1	1	
7⅛	1½		Aivation Corp Del	400	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
			—B—						
35	8		Baldwin Loco pf	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
4¾	3⅛		Balt & Ohio	1100	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
40½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	100	14	14	14	14	
7	3⅜		Barnsdall A	400	4½	4¼	4½	4⅝	
43½	16⅛		Beatrice Cream	100	13	13	13	13	
18¾	4½		Bendix Aviation	1700	10¾	10¼	10¼	10⅛	
24⅞	5¾		Best & Co	700	12⅛	12⅜	13⅛	13	
29⅜	7¼		Bethlehem Steel	2100	17½	16¼	17½	17	
74	16¼		Beth Steel pf	100	36	36	36	37	
22¼	4⅞		Bohn Alum & Br	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½	
43¼	20	2	Borden	700	26½	26¼	26⅜	23½	
14⅜	3¾		Borg Warner	200	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8¾	
11¾	2⅜		Briggs Mfg	400	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
50¼	11⅞		Brooklyn Man T	400	21½	21	21	21	
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	76	76	76	78	
3⅛	½		Budd Mfg	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝	
15	2¼		Bullard	100	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	4	
13¼	6½	.80	Burroughs Add	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	
2	½		Butte Cop & Zinc	500	1	1	1	1	
1⅞	½		Butte & Superior	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24⅝	7		Byers	1200	14⅜	13¼	14	14¼	
			—C—						
19	4¼		Calif Packing	500	10	9½	9½	10½	
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	100	9½	9½	9½	10½	
20⅜	7¼		Canadian Pacific	3500	14⅛	13⅜	13⅝	13½	
65¾	16⅝		Case Thresh	10000	40½	39	39½	40⅛	
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	8	8	8	8	
12⅜	1¼		Celanese Corp	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
15½	3½		Cerro de Pasco	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	
30⅛	16½		Checker Cab Mfg	200	24	24	24		
20¾	4⅜	2	Chesapeake Corp	1500	13⅞	13	13¼	14	
31½	9⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	5200	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅞	
5⅜	1¼		Chi & Gt West	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
15½	2½		Chi & Ge W pf	200	8	8	8	8	
8	1⅛		Chi Mil & St P pf	500	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3½	
14½	2		Chi & N'western	1000	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
31	5		Chi & N'west pf	200	10¾	10¼	10¼	10½	
12½	5		Chickasha Cot O	200	9½	9⅛	9⅛		
8	7½		Childs Company	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛	
21⅝	5	1	Chrysler	4200	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13½	
26½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	11	11	11	11	
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	47½	45¼	47½		
8¼	3¼		Clark Equipment	100	7	7	7		
95	65	6	Cole-Palm-P pf	200	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	85	
10⅞	2¾		Collins & Aikman	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	
14⅞	2⅞		Colo Fuel & Ir	200	7	7	7		
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	3530	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	12⅝	
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	200	26	25¾	26	25¾	
72⅜	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	72	72	72	72	
22⅜	5⅜		Comm Inv Tr	1500	23¾	22	22¾	22¼	
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	2500	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	
5⅛	1⅜		Comwlth&2So	800	3⅛	3	3	3	
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	50½	49½	49½	50⅛	
12¼	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅜	
14⅜	2¾		Consol Film I pf	300	8¼	8	8	7¾	
68⅞	31½	4	Consol Gas	5200	56¼	54⅜	55½	54⅞	
98¼	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	600	95½	95¼	95½	95⅛	
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	100	5	5	5	5¼	
9	4		Consol Oil	1000	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6¾	
1⅛	¼		Container B	200	⅜	⅜	⅜		
47¾	24⅜	6	Cont Baking pf	200	38	37¾	38	37¾	
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	1200	32	31⅜	31⅞	31¾	
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	15	14¾	14¾	15½	
55⅜	24⅞	3	Corn Products	1000	49⅞	48½	48½	49¼	
138	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	80	138	138	138	138	
7⅜	1½		Coty	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞	
15⅞	7⅞		Crown Cork & S	300	13	12¾	13	13½	
23¼	6		Crucible Steel	400	10¼	10⅛	10⅛		
49⅞	15		Crucible Steel pf	10	27	27	27	27	
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	28	28	28		
3¼	7⅜		Curtiss-Wright	500	2¼	2	2	2⅛	
4⅝	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
			—D—						
9¼	1		Davison Chem	200	3½	3½	3½	3½	
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	800	64½	63	63	63	
45⅞	6½		Del Lack & W	14500	30	27¾	28¼	27⅞	
9	1½		Denver R G pf	100	4	4	4		
19½	12	1	Diamond Match	300	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞		
12¼	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	1000	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	
18⅜	5	.75	Douglas A	700	11¾	11	11½	11⅜	
59¾	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	7500	33⅜	32⅛	32¾	32¼	
105⅛	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	300	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅞	
			—E—						
87⅞	35⅛	3	Eshtman Kodak	2000	51	49½	49½	50	
9⅞	3		Eston Axle & Sp	200	6	6	6	6	
2¼	⅛		Ettingon Schild	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1000	16½	16	16⅛	16¼	
4	⅞		Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16	2¾		Elec Pow & Lt	900	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	7¾	
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	23	22⅜	22⅜	23	
			—F—						
10⅜	3		Fed Water Serv	100	4	4	4	4	
27¾	16	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	14½	14½	14½		
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	100	12	12	12	11¾	
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	200	55¼	55	55	56	
54⅛	34	2½	First Nat Stores	100	49	49	49	49	
¾	⅛		Fisk Rubber	1700	¼	⅛	¼	⅛	
8¼	2		Follansbee B	100	4	4	4		
57⅛	1		Fox Film A	500	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	2¾	
26⅞	10		Freeport Texas	1100	20⅛	19¼	20⅛	20	
			—G—						
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	600	10⅞	15½	15⅞	15¾	
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14	
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	3400	15½	14⅞	15½	15⅛	
11⅞	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅝	
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	2800	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	29	
24¾	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	15	
30	5¼	7	Gen Gas & E 7% A	30	25	25	25	24½	
40	5¼	8	Gen Gas & E 8% A	1000	35	35	35	35	
95	76	6	Gen Mills pf	200	93	92	92	94	
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	16100	12½	12	12⅜	12⅝	
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	75¾	75¾	75¾		
4	2¾		Gen Out Ad	300	3	2¾	2⅞		
9	4		Gen Out Ad A	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	
1⅜	1		Gen Pub Service	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
2¼	¼		Gen Realty	100	1	1	1	1	
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	500	16	15⅞	15⅞	15¼	
20⅞	8½	1.60	Gold Dust	500	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	16	
12⅜	2¼		Goodrich	1900	5⅜	5	5	5½	
29¾	5½		Goodyear	500	14½	14	14	14½	
59½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	200	42	41	41	41⅜	
30¾	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	200	21	20¾	20¾	21	
4⅝	1		Graham Paige	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	2	
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	200	33½	33½	33½	33¾	
25	5½		Great Nor pf	1800	12⅜	11¼	11⅞	11½	
2¾	½		Grigsby Grunow	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜	
			—H—						
12	5		Hamilton Watch	10	5	5	5		
2	¼		Hartman Corp B	100	⅝	⅝	⅝		
20	5		Hat Corp Amer pf	1000	10	10	10		
95	70½	7	Hercules Powd pf	20	90½	90½	90½		
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	200	79¾	79¾	79¾	79½	
20¼	8¾		Houston Oil	900	14	12¾	13	13½	
5⅜	1⅜		Houston Oil new	209	3	3	3	3	
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	800	7⅞	7	7	7⅛	
11¾	2⅞		Hudson Motor	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
			—I—						
24⅞	4⅜		Ill Central	500	14⅜	13¾	14¼	13⅞	
45	15⅛	4	Ill Central LL	20	37	37	37		
2⅛	1		Indian Refining	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜		
40	7⅛	2	Indus Rayon	300	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	
44⅞	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	200	28½	28¼	26¼	28	
27⅞	10		Inland Steel	100	15½	15½	15½		
8⅛	3¼		Insuranshare Del	300	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
3⅞	1		Insuranshare Md	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
14⅜	2¼		Interboro Rap T	600	4	4	4	4⅛	
7¼	1⅜		Interlake Iron	100	3½	3½	3½		
117	52½	6*	Int Business M	100	90	90	90	90	
5½	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	100	3½	3½	3½		
34⅛	10⅝	1.20	Int Harvester	1700	21¾	20⅜	20¾	21	
108	68¾	7	Int Harvester pf	200	93	93	93		
4¼	⅞		Int Merc Marine	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞	
12½	2½		Int Nickel	1200	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	8	
15¾	2⅝		Int Tel & Tel	2000	9¼	9	9⅛	9⅛	
			—J—						
35	15⅛	4½	Jewel Tea	100	25	25	25	26	
33⅜	10		Johns Manville	1700	21½	20	20½	20¾	
			—K—						
9¼	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	300	5½	5	5½		
14⅜	4¾		Kayser (J) & Co	400	9¼	8	8¼	8½	
2¼	½		Kelley Sp ctfs	100	1	1	1	1	
2⅛	½		Kelly-Springfield	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
24	7		Kelly-Sp 8% ctfs	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½	
4¼	⅞		Kelsey Hayes W	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19¼	4⅞		Kennecott Cop	2400	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
19	6⅝	1	Kresge	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¾	
9⅛	⅜		Kreuger & Toll	2400	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
18⅛	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	300	14½	14½	14½	14¾	
			—L—						
8½	1¾		Lee Rubber	300	4⅛	4	4⅛	4	
29¼	6		Lehigh Val RR	500	15	14½	15	14½	
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41	
22	9	2	Liquid Carbonic	100	13	13	13	13	
37¾	13¼	4§	Loew's Inc	2700	26	25½	25½	25½	
5	1⅞		Loft,Inc	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	
38¼	7½		Louisville & N	100	20	20	20		
11⅜	1½		Ludlum Steel	300	5½	5½	5½	5	
			—M—						
18¾	13	1½	McIntyre Porcu	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	300	43½	42⅞	43	42⅞	
28¾	10	1	Mack Trucks	1000	19¾	19⅛	19⅝	19½	
60½	17	3§	Macy (RH) & Co	200	39½	39¼	39½	40	
13⅜	4½	.50	Magma Copper	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞	
4	½		Mallinson	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
20¾	9	7	Man Elv mg	1200	5½	5	5	5½	
14⅜	6½	.80	Marine Mid	400	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10½	
13¾	5¾	1	Martin-Rockwell	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
20⅞	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	400	14¼	14	14¼	14¾	
20	9½	1	May Dept Stores	200	15	14⅞	14⅞		
22¼	14	1.80	Met-Gldwyn pf	100	19½	19½	19½		
23½	11	2	Min Honeywell	200	14	14	14		
13	1¼		Mo Kan & Tex	1000	7⅜	7⅛	7½	7¼	
24	3¼		Mo K&T pf	900	16	15½	16	15⅜	
11	1½		Mo Pacific	100	5⅜	5⅜	5¾		
26	2½		Mo Pacific pf	700	8¾	8	8½	8¼	
14	5½		Mohawk Carpet	100	8	8	8	8	
30¾	13⅜	1¼	Monsanto Chem	200	25	25	25	25½	
16½	3½		Montgom Ward	7100	11⅞	11¼	11¼	11⅜	
20⅜	7⅜	2	Motor Products	700	16¼	14⅜	15	17	
6⅜	2	1	Motor Wheel	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾	
13⅜	2		Mullins Mfg	100	6½	6½	6½		
9⅞	2⅛		Murray Body	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
			—N—						
19¾	8	1	Nash Motors	700	12½	12½	12½	12¾	
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1400	38¼	37½	38	38	
140⅛	101	7	Nat Biscuit pf	100	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛		
18¾	6½		Nat Cash Reg	400	10½	10¼	10½	10¾	
31⅝	14⅜	2	Nat Dairy Prod	1700	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜	
20⅜	6⅜	1	Nat Pow & Lt	700	14⅜	13⅝	14	13⅞	
33⅞	13½	.50	Nat Steel	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	
13	3½		Nat Supply	100	8	8	8		
19⅞	4½		Nat Suerty	500	9	8⅜	8½	8⅞	
10¼	2½		Nevada Cons Cop	100	5½	5½	5½	5½	
36⅝	6¾		NY Central	10100	23½	21⅝	22⅜	22	
127½	82¼	5	NY & Harlem	20	105	104⅜	105		
31⅝	6	7	NY NH & H	900	15⅜	14	14½	14⅜	
15¾	2⅜		NY Ont & W	400	9¼	8⅞	9¼	8	
99	70	6	NY Steam 6%	30	98	98	98	98	
21⅜	10¾	.50	Noranda M	100	17½	17½	17½	17⅜	
135	57	8	Norfolk & West	100	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	100	
78¾	65	4	Norfolk & W pf	120	78¾	78¾	78¾		
43¼	13¾	10a	North American	1900	28½	27¾	27½	28	
5⅞	1¼		No Am Aviation	400	3½	3½	3½	3⅝	
25⅞	5⅛		Northern Pacific	700	17½	16⅛	16¾	16⅞	
			—O—						
11	5	.20c	Ohio Oil	700	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	
22½	9	1	Otis Elevator	400	12	11⅞	12	12	
20¾	3⅛		Otis Steel ppf	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10	
114⅞	98	7	Outlet Co pf	50	110	110	110		
31½	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	400	29½	28⅞	29	28¾	
			—P—						
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	600	27	26¾	26¾	27½	
47½	20	2	Pacific Lighting	100	39	39	39	38¾	
104¾	58	7	P

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

General Activity Still Rising Though at Reduced Pace—Sterling Drops

While the political pot continues to boil merrily, evidences that the business world has gradually been regaining some of its lost ground appears to be fairly plentiful.

Opinions vary as to whether the gains are chiefly seasonal or are part of a permanent advance, but whether one or the other, it cannot be denied that they have a definitely beneficial effect on sentiment.

The higher level of activity and gains in employment would undoubtedly attract more attention were it not for what one commentator describes as "the infantile excitements of an election season."

The international situation lacks outstanding developments in trade or finance, though Chancellor von Papen's pronouncement last Sunday that Germany could only pay its private foreign indebtedness if trade barriers were removed, took on additional significance with the departure Tuesday of the American representatives to a preparatory committee meeting of the world economic conference at Geneva. It is expected that Germany will ask some adjustments of the tariff barriers.

The War Debts

Another item of interest internationally is the attitude of France and Great Britain on the matter of the payment of the war debt installment due on Dec. 15. It is known that the British have been preparing to pay since they have been piling up dollar balances to make the transfer. Now news comes that France intends to meet whatever action Great Britain takes on the matter. There is so much gold piled up in the Bank of France that the continental country has no excuse to offer if Great Britain says it will pay. The French foreign office issued a statement yesterday that no decision had yet been made.

Argentine finances are in the limelight. A manifesto was issued yesterday by the National Democratic Party of that country in which it stated its conviction that a moratorium was unavoidable since the nation is handicapped by inability to obtain foreign exchange to pay for imports and meet foreign obligations. It expressed a belief that foreign creditors would agree to new arrangements if assured of stabilization of Argentina's finances and of fulfillment of obligations.

Sterling Support Withdrawn

The financial markets had several surprises this week. One was the precipitate drop of 4⅛ cents in pound sterling on Tuesday, British exchange dropping to $3.40⅜, the lowest since Jan. 11. This was the sharpest fall since the establishment of the $150,000,000 exchange stabilization fund last April. The British continued its support of sterling which has been under pressure due to the necessity of paying for American securities and for the seasonal movement of American cotton. The removal of support is thought on this side to be a step in trying out a new level of exchange.

Another surprise was the action on the part of stockholders in asking for receivership of the Pennroad Corporation on the charge that it was a tool for acquiring securities which the Pennsylvania Railroad, parent company, was prohibited by law from purchasing.

Interesting also was the open petition signed by 180 economists and presented to President Hoover this week urging him to use his official power under the flexible tariff provision to adjust the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act so as to "eliminate the inequalities" which have caused retaliation abroad. The petition made public by Prof. James C. Bonbright of Columbia University carried the signatures of men who asked the President in a petition on May 4, 1930, to veto that bill.

Business Continues Gain

The domestic business situation shows a continuation of the constructive forces that have been operating the last two months. Industrial activity is spreading, though some of the momentum of the rise is lost. This flattening out of the upward curve may be due to increasing caution as election day approaches. The steel industry has gained ½ per cent to 19½ per cent. A fillip to buying may be given by the cut of $3 a ton in steel rail prices to $40 a ton by leading manufacturers. The $43 rate had been in effect since October, 1922. It is hoped that railroads may now place long-deferred orders.

Railroad car loadings for the week ended Oct. 8 were the highest of the year. Electricity output for the week ended Oct. 15 was the highest since March. The textile industry is very active. Cloth stocks dropped 23.5 per cent in September to the lowest recorded figure.

There is an increase in orders in the chemical industry, in furniture, in blown and pressed glassware, in table china, in advertising novelties, metal specialties, hats, coal, coke and fuel oil. Industrial employment has shown the best gain the last few weeks of any like period in the last two years.

Retail sales hold up well, and wholesale buying is encouraging. Commodity prices rallied this week.

In finance, banking conditions reflect improvement. Failures are fewer. Bank clearings are much above the preceding week. Gold continues to flow into the country. The stock market was under pressure, though operations were mostly professional.

DIVIDENDS

Long Island Lighting Company declared a dividend of 10 cents, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 27.

Blackstone Savings Bank declared a semiannual dividend on deposits of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 25. This is the same rate as paid six months ago.

Chicago Yellow Cab Company, Inc., declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20. Previously the stock was on a 50-cent quarterly basis.

SILVER TREND DOWNWARD

Output of silver in September in the United States was 1,817,000 fine ounces, says the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, compared with 2,170,000 in August, 1,824,000 in July and 2,101,000 in September, 1931.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	88½	88½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	24	24
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	19½	18½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	15	14½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	85½	85½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	31¾	31¾
Amer Smelting 5s '47	91	91
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅜	103⅞
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	105⅝	105⅝
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105	104⅞
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103⅜	103
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	102⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107⅛	107
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	39	39
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78½	78⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	75⅛	75
Armstrong Vork 5s '40	73⅛	73⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92¾	92¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90¼	90¼
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	90¼	90⅛
Atlanta & Dany 1st 4s '48	24⅛	22⅞
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	79½	79
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	54	54
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	57½	57
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	31½	30½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	44	44
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	70⅞	70⅝
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	47	46¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107¾	107
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107⅞	107¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	95¾	95¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	91	91
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	63½	63½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	10½	10½
Bklyn Edison 5s E '52	105¾	105¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85¼	85¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	75	75
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	107⅝	107⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	101½	101½
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	95	95
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	91⅞	91⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	91¼	91¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	91¾	91
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	97¼	97⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	97⅛	97⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	97½	97½
Can North deb 6½s '46	107	107
Can Pacific deb 4s	71	69⅞
Can Pacific 5s '44	92½	92⅜
Can Pacific 5s '54	84¾	84¾
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	19	19
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	73½	73
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	81¼	81¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	65	65
Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s '37	41	41
Certainteed 5½s '48	40½	40½
Ches Corp 5s '47	61½	61½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	82½	82½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95¾	94¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	103½	103½
Ches & O 4½s B	83	83
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	89	89
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	95	95
Chicago & East Ill 6s	60½	60½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	12⅛	12⅛
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	104½	104½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	42½	42½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	8	7¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	25¼	24
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	53¾	53¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	21⅞	21⅞
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	19½	18⅝
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	61⅞	61⅞
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	66	66
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	64	64
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	34¼	34¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	19	18¾
Chicago TerHau & SE 1st 5s '60	34½	34½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	98	98
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103	103
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100	100
Childs Co 5s '43	24	23¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	33½	33
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	45	44⅝
Clev Un Term 5s '73	79½	79½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	84¼	83½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	81¼	81
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb'61	81¼	81
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	100¾	100¾
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99¼	99¼
Con Gas 5s '57	101½	101½
Con Gas 4½s '51	97	96¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106	105⅞
Corn Products 5s '55	104¾	104¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	85	85
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	53¼	53¼
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2¼	2¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	24	23¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105⅛	105⅛
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	83½	83½
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	95½	95½
Den & Rrio G Wn 5s '55	18	17
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	24½	24⅛
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96½	96¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101¾	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	102⅛	102⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '52	100⅞	100¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87½	87⅛
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104	103⅝
Edison Ill Co of Bklyn 4s '39	100⅝	100⅝
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	39⅛	39
Erie RR ref 5s '67	27	27
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	49	49
Erie RR gen 5s '75	4 27¾	27¼
Fed Metal 7s '34	88¾	88
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	54½	54
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	99⅝	99½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅞	102¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103	102½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	66½	66½
Goodrich 6s '45	53½	53½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	79¼	79¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	102	101¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	104⅞	104⅞
Great Northern 4½s '61	83¼	83¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	70⅞	70⅞
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	40	40
Hackensack Water Co 4s '52	92	92
Hudson Coal 5s '62	42½	41
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	50	50
Humble Oil 5s '37	102½	102½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	58	58
Ill Central 4½s '66	37	36
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	44	44
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	81	81
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	46¾	46
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	45	45
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	8½	8½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	48¼	47¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	56	56
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	63½	63½
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	19	19
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	6	6
Int Paper 6s '55	17¾	17½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	33¾	33¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	40	39½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	36	35½
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	45	45
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	60¾	60⅞
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	59⅜	59⅜
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	46	45⅜
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89¼	89¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	87⅝	87⅝
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	66	66
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	91½	91⅜
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	69	65½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	78	78
L'Autaro 6s '54	4½	4
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	53	53
Lehigh NY 4s	65	65
Loew's Inc 6s '41	81½	81⅛
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	33½	33¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104	104
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	23	23
Marion Steam S 6s	45	45
Metro Edison 4½s '68	88½	88½
Metro Water 5½s '50	69	69
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	75¼	75¼
Meade 6s '45 ww	45	45
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95¾	95¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	80	80
Mil & Nor Sparta 4½s '47	47¼	45¼
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	39	39
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	76	76
Mo K & T 4½s '78	59	59
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	15¼	14
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	26½	26
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	26¼	26¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	26½	26¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	14¼	13¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	87	87
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	79	79
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52	52
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	87½	86½
Nat Rys Co of Mex 5s A	4½	4½
Nat Steel 5s	79	78¾
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	103	103
New Eng T&T 5s '52	106¾	106⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	64¼	64
N O T & M 5½s '54	33	33
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	73½	73½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	69	69
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	71½	71½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	47½	47½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	50¾	49½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	58	58
NYC M Cent 3½s '98	70⅛	70⅛
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	19	18¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	23	23
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	43⅞	41½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 rct	41	40
NY Edison 5s C '51	105¾	105¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99	99
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	48	48
NY NH&H 6½s '40	42	42
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1½	1½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¼	103
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	50	49¾
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100¼	100¼
Norf & South 5s '41	21½	21½
Norf & W div 4s '44	94½	94⅜
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	20	20
North Am Co 5s '61	84½	83
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	81⅞	80
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	84	83¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101½	101⅓
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101	100¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104½	104½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	101	101
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	22	22
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81	81
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103⅝	103½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	105¼	105¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106½	106½
Parak-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	22	22
do ct	20	20
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	24½	24
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	49	49
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	45	45
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91⅜	91¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	80½	80½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	84¾	84¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	100
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	68½	68½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	87⅝	87
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94⅞	94½
Philadelphia Elec Co 5½s '67	102¼	102¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	60	60
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	51	50
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	38¼	38¼
do 4½s B	96	96
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	57¾	57
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	93¼	93¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	32¾	32
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	102	102
Pure Oil 5½s '37	72¾	73¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70½	70½
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	73½	73½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	69¼	69¼
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	22	22
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div	48	47
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	32½	32½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	12½	12½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	11	10½
St Louis SW bdg	25	25
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	37	37
StP M&M con 6s '33	96	94¾
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	99½	99½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	65	65
Shell Pipe 5s '52	75¾	75
Shell Union 5s '47	74½	74
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	75	74½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92	91⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	94½	94½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¾	102½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101	101
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	64	64
Smith A O 6½s '33	99¾	99¾
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	88¾	88
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105⅝	105½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	55	55
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	79¾	79¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	50	49⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	49	48⅞
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	49	49
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	80	79¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	67	67
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	27½	27½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	31	31
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	34	34
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105⅞	105⅞
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96¾	96¾
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	59½	59½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	99	98½
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	31¼	31¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	88¾	88½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	48	48
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	62	62
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101⅞	101⅞
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	101⅜	101⅜
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96½	96½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	86¼	86
Union Pacific 4½s '67	85	85
US Rubber Co 5s '47	46	45
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	71¾	71¾
til Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	29	27¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	31	31
Vanadium 5s '41	47½	47½
Va Elec & Pow 5½s	100¾	100¾
Virginia Ry 5s '62	92¼	92¼
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	102	102
Wabash R 1st 5s '39	61	61
Wabash RR B 5s '76	7½	7½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	24	24
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105½	105½
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	73	73
Western Electric 5s '44	100¼	100¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	33½	33½
Western Union col 5s '38	80	80
Western Union 6½s '36	83¾	83
Western Union 5s '50	56½	55½
Wilys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	68½	68½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	86	86
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68	67¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	68	68

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Oct22	Oct21
3½s '47	102.22	101.16	101.22	101.22
1st 4½s '47	102.14	102.10	102.12	102.17
4th 4¼s '38	103.18	103.14	103.16	103.17
US 3s '55	96.15	96.3	96.4	96.14
US 3½s '49	98.1	97.22	97.22	87.1
US 3½s '43 Mar	101.4	101.2	101.2	101.3
US 3½s '43 June	101.5	101.3	101.3	101.6
US 3½s '47	100.25	100.19	100.20	100.23
US 3½s '56	102.20	102.15	102.15	102.18
US 4s '54	104.9	104	104.1	104.8
US 4¼s '52	107.24	107.16	107.16	107.22

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	77½	17¼
Akershus 8s '63	73¼	73¼
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	47½	47½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	9¾	9¾
Antwerp 5s '58	85¼	84¾
Argentine Gov 5s '45	59	59
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	48	43
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	48	47⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Mar '60	47⅜	47¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	47½	47½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	46	46
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	47½	47½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	47½	47
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	47¾	47¼
Australia 4½s '56	94⅜	74
Australia 5s '55	81	81
Australia 5s '57	81¼	81⅛
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	94?	94
Bavaria (State) 6½ '45	49¾	49¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	98¼	98
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101	100¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104½	104⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104⅞	103½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	37⅞	36
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	43	43
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	50⅛	50¼
Berlin Elec (City 6½s '51	50¼	50⅛
Berlin Elec 6s '55	49¼	49
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	7	7
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	104
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	16	16
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18½	18½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	19	18⅞
Brazil (US) 8s '41	21	21
Bremen 7s '35	55⅝	55⅝
Brisbane 5s '57	69½	69½
Brisbane 5s '58	69½	69½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	26	26
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	53	53
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	27⅜	26
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	29⅞	28
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100½	100½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	90	89¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	102	102
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	8¾	8⅝
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	9¾	9¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	8¼	8
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	8½	8½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	8¼	8¼
Chilean Loan 7s '60	7¼	7¼
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	33½	33
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	33¼	33¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	32¾	32¾
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	72⅝	72½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	13½	13½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	30½	30½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	79	79
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	42⅜	41¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	10	10
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	99⅛	99⅛
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	100	99⅛
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	76¾	76⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	91½	91⅛
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	91	91
Duke Price Power 6s '66	52	52
Dutch El 6s '47	100½	100½
Dutch El sf 6s '62	100⅛	100⅜
Estonia Bank 7s '67	48	48
Flat 7s '46 war	90⅜	90⅜
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	70¾	70
Finnish A 6½s '54	62	62
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	101½	101
Frankfort 6½s '53	34	34
French (Rep) 7s '49	116	116
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121⅞	121¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	50	49¼
German 7s '49	72	71
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	56½	56
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	50	49¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	50⅝	50
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	56½	56
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts666	41⅞	38½
Germ El Pow '53	51⅜	51⅜
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	52	52
Germ Con Elec 6s '48	40	39
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	51	50¾
Greek 6s '68	24	24
Helsingfors 6½s '60	60⅜	60⅜
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	88	88
Italy (King), 7s '51	96⅞	96⅝
Jap (Gov) 5½s '65	45½	45½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	51	50½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	60¾	60¼
Karstadt 6s '43	28½	28
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	15½	15½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	78	78
Mex 5s A	4½	4½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	82½	82⅛
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	22	22
New South Wales 5s '57	80	79¼
New South Wales 5s '58	80	79½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105⅜	105¼
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	43½	43½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	84	83¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	88¾	88¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	87¾	87¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	87¾	87¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57	73	73
Nuremberg 6s '52	37	37
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	74	74
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	45	45
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	51	51
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	55	55
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	97¼	97¼
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	98¼	98¼
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	98¼	98¼
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	5⅝	5⅝
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	6	6
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	6	6
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	54½	54½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	53½	53½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	61	61
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	8¾	8¾
Prussia 6½s '51	44¼	44¼
Prussia 6s '52	43¼	43⅛
Queensland (State) 6s '47	89⅜	89⅛
Queensland (State) 7s '41	98	98
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	49½	49½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	49¼	48¾
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	55½	55
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	48⅜	48⅝
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	39½	39½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	8⅞	8⅞
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	13	12
Rome (City) 6½s '52	85½	85½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	86½	86½
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	65	65
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	23⅞	23
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	8¼	8¼
San Paulo (City) 8s '52	15	15
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	69	69
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	19	17
Serbs Cro & Slox 8s '62	23	23
Siemens 6½s '51	63¼	63
Silesia Gk 6s '47	40⅜	40⅜
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	42	42
Soisosns (City) 6s '36	105⅞	105⅞
Sparta 4s	47¼	45¼
Sydney 5½s '55	47¼	45¼
Sydney 5½s '55	70	70
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	91¾	95½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	54	54
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	36½	36½
Uligawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	53	53
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106¼	106¼
Un Stl W Burback 7s '51	95	94½
Uni Stl 6½s A '47	34⅝	34½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	35	34½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	30½	29¾
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	45	46
Vienna 6s '52	50¼	50¼
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	95½	95½
Warsaw 7s '58	41	41
Westphalia El 6s '53	35⅛	35

USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR SLUM CLEARING URGED

Minor Revisions of R. F. C. Act to Meet Situation Are Proposed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—Inability of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to carry out certain provisions of the act intended to lead the nation back to normal conditions has resulted here recently in plans for recommending minor rev

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Musical Criticism in Italy

By GUIDO PANNAIN

Naples

MUSICAL criticism in Italy is a sleepy, arid creature who drags a weary existence through the daily press. Musical adventurers, prosy scholars and innumerable dilettanti all offer her a helping hand. For as they all want something, it is as well to keep account of the critic.

Musicians read little and naturally they want the little they read to uphold their particular interests. They read criticisms in search of their names, which may by good fortune appear resplendent, through a cloud of incense, and if they do not find them, it seems as if there were nothing left. A self-respecting musician understands only his own music. For him, praise is the all-important thing, and the true critic is he who praises. Should the critic disapprove or censure, then he knows nothing, or is unjust; in fact, his ideals are estimated by the amount of praise he metes out.

Musicians naturally follow their own interests while the public follows nobody's. It is a pity that public opinion should take no part in the musical movement in Italy. Hence, we are left with small groups of interests which are impossible to define. In fact, there is neither the will nor perhaps the capacity to judge.

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If the daily newspapers were invariably to publish lucid and comprehensive reviews by intelligent and well-informed critics, it might do a great deal of good; it would let a ray of light into the present darkness and clear up some of the more difficult problems of our day; it might also carry a few judicious words into the stronghold of arrogance and misunderstanding. But there is little of this to be seen. The directors of the daily newspapers—I am speaking of the more important ones—seem to have small inkling of what is happening in the field of music. For them, apparently, there is no difference between the random efforts of an amateur and the serious writings of one who knows what he is saying. Musical culture remains at the alphabetical stage. From among the crowd of smaller artists there will generally be one who, knowing how to scribble, will arrogate to himself the rôle of critic.

One cannot explain how this came about, except that music, in Italy, is rather like the Cinderella of culture. Today the secular tradition of improvisation and dilettantism is at a discount. The satires of Benedetto Marcello marked the beginning of an historical cycle which has not yet come to an end.

Genius is a great thing, and Italy can produce its share of it. Where there is genius, masterpieces will flourish; but these gifts do not fall like snowflakes, and while we are waiting for the masterpiece we remain in chaos.

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The opera also, be it said, is nothing more than a pleasing entertainment. The wings of genius may carry it to the threshold of the Muses, but it soon returns to its own humble activities. But what is still worse is that the opera remains a place of entertainment without being a pleasurable one. It is at this point that a rational outlook should come to the rescue, for it is the critic who interprets true art and points out the depth of its meaning. It is also his duty to explain what a work of art lacks and why it is dull, always realizing its importance from an historical point of view and also what it has of universal values.

In Italian literature we love and admire a De Sanctis as an artist. Besides being a critic of standing he is also a poet. A word fraught with sincerity may reveal a fragment of truth and be as illuminating as the accents of an inspired singer. Italian literature can boast, today, of brilliant writers who can speak on profound subjects, but we see few such artists in the field of music, because literature springs from a tradition of sturdy and accurate preparation which is quite unknown to music. The absurdities in connection with music which appear in important Italian daily newspapers would not be tolerated for one moment in the domain of literature or the representative arts. If anyone dared seriously to discuss the novels of a Georges Ohnet or a Carolina Invernizio, he would cause laughter among even the most humble of writers. Yet, in music, this is done quite happily with works which are very much of the same caliber as a "Maitre des Forges." This incompetence, which is so rooted in public opinion, is due to the fact that music in Italy is always looked upon as a means of recreation.

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The modern musical culture of Italy has no definite aim and there is no clear indication of any real taste. In the case of the operatic theaters social-economic reasons prevail—the necessity of keeping alive organizations which have surrounded themselves with a crowd of people who ought to be gaining a livelihood by means of their own profession. Art takes a secondary place. Opera houses seem to be kept open principally for the sake of reducing the number of unemployed. The motives for concerts are different, but always of an economic character. Two or three societies monopolize the booking of artists throughout the country, without any sufficient criterion as to their capacity or artistry.

The lack of musical criticism, not only in an artistic but particularly in an ideal sense, signifies a total lack of control over the musical activities of the country. Especially if one remembers that the genuine artists live apart from and are disdainful of all that is going on. They are mindful of their own problems, while those who commercialize music have a free hand, changing that which should be exclusively an activity of art into a business activity.

The dearth among the cultured classes of real interest in music conduces to the dearth of critical control, which again confirms and aggravates the discouraging conditions of musical culture. It is a vicious circle from which we Italians do not know how to escape.

Courtesy of the Whitney Museum of American Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Brooklyn Bridge," From a Painting by Glenn O. Coleman.

Glenn O. Coleman's Pictures

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

A PAINTER of emotions was Glenn O. Coleman. Because those emotions were individual to him, the memorial exhibition of his work continuing until Nov. 16 at the Whitney Museum of American Art takes on expressiveness. In vain you may examine his oils, gouaches, drawings and lithographs—95 items in all—for echoes of the styles of the men with whom he studied when he reached New York nearly 30 years ago—Robert Henri and Everett Shinn. Only one thing he shared with his teachers, a gusto for teeming lower Manhattan, where the vista of nearly every lane of ancient houses ends in ridge of skyscrapers.

In his earlier work the note of human comedy dominates, for it was with a detached, Balzacian eye that he savored every component detail of the roaring life of tenement streets and put it down upon canvas or paper without mitigation and without overstatement. In the volume on Coleman of the American Artists series issued by the Whitney Museum concurrently with the opening of this exhibition Mr. C. Adolph Glassford puts the things completely thus:

"There is in all his work prior to 1927 a preoccupation with the people he saw and met and so deeply understood. These people become identified in his work with the sounds and objects by which they are surrounded. Coleman did not picture the intimate visions of their lives as might a sentimentalist weeping over squalor nor as a romanticist recording the quaint superficialities of a rapidly changing city, nor yet as a Dickensian reformer castigating either the wretched derelict or the civilization which had deformed him."

* * *

With his change of subject to the city itself, rather than the people who lived in it, the mists lifted from his palette and people naturally diminished in scale until they were often merely calligraphic notes a quarter inch high, if, indeed, they did not disappear altogether into the great tonal masses that compose the metropolis of pyramids, cliffs and pylons. Against this newer background he often painted the subject that appeared in part in so many of his earlier pictures, the Brooklyn Bridge. But now a single great greenish pier of granite no longer serves as the focal point in the design. Instead the whole graceful arch swings across the scene, both piers enter the view, all silhouetted against what Pennell called "the magical city" of gleaming pink, blue and buff towers. The harbor waters are churned by the shipping into a seething light green, and the sky is a darker complement.

In these later paintings the forms take on an integrity of their own. A plume of smoke from a steamer stack in the foreground is a light accompaniment to the arch overhead and the very sky line seems to take on the immensity of earth curvature. Everywhere the soaring uprights find solid foundations in the somber horizontals.

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In the painter's eye lay the gleam that he found upon the forward facet of the cylindrical and cubical forms into which business blocks and tenements fell, marching as it were past him. This gleam upon a part of a Washington Square brick façade or the upper part of a towering warehouse seems but a heightening of the mysterious browns, reds, yellows and blues that the painter discerned as differentiations in the play of color. Often he focuses his hues until he carries the paint as far seemingly, as it can go in the simulation of colored light.

Again, as in "Bus View," he amuses himself by assembling in a single plane widely scattered vistas of the city. By some feat of the imagination he paints a bird's-eye view of the Washington Arch on Fifth Avenue. Near-by he records, from a vantage point on a sidewalk of flagging laid a century ago the marvel of the Empire State pinnacle as framed in the view between two lowly brick dwellings. His "Fort Lee Ferry" will be a pictorial curio a few decades hence when the city no longer tolerates the commercial usurpation of its water front on the Hudson. Fully to enjoy these pictures, one need only view them from across the gallery, noting the handsome arrangements of lights and darks and of color masses into which they invariably fall.

Besides drawing upon its own collections for this show, the Whitney Museum has rounded out the exhibition with loans from the Brooklyn Museum, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Newark Museum, the Phillips Memorial Gallery, the Coleman estate, the Downtown Gallery and the collections of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., and of Mr. Edward W. Root.

Rembrandt and the Expert

The Brushwork of Rembrandt and His School, by A. P. Laurie. London and New York: Oxford University Press. £5. 5s.; $17.

STUDENTS of the work of Rembrandt should be very grateful to Dr. Laurie for the array of evidence which he places before them in his latest work, evidence which is of immense value in helping the expert to decide whether a certain painting is or is not an authentic work of the master.

Dr. Laurie, who is professor of chemistry to the Royal Academy of Arts, has been engaged for several years on an intensive study of the work of Rembrandt and his school by means of enlarged photographs and photomicrographs of selected passages of brushwork. Just as the enlargement of a pen-stroke in writing aids the handwriting expert to decide whether a certain signature is authentic or a forgery, so the magnification of brush-strokes in a painting enables the art expert to declare more confidently whether the attribution of a picture to a certain master is correct.

It may be argued that the brushwork of a great master is as clearly autographic a revelation as the calligraphy of a strongly individual writer, and in this book Dr. Laurie proves most conclusively how superficial resemblances between the work of Rembrandt and that of some of his followers tend to vanish utterly when passages of their respective paintings are magnified.

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Dr. Laurie places before his readers a series of more than 120 photographs illustrating Rembrandt's own brushwork in unquestionably authentic works of different periods, and to these he adds for purposes of comparison similarly enlarged photographs of passages of brushwork by the most capable of Rembrandt's pupils and followers. As a result of this comparison we discover that, when magnified, the touches of even the best of the followers appear, almost invariably, as unmeaning blobs of paint, whereas in the work of Rembrandt himself every stroke, however much enlarged, is still charged with significance and suggests form.

For example, we are shown magnificent photographs of the hand in the Rijks Museum portrait of his mother which Rembrandt painted in 1631, and also of the hand in "Rembrandt's Mother," painted by Gerard Dou. In the latter, though Dou is deliberately imitating his master, the individual strokes are almost formless and the hand looks flat, but in the Rembrandt the three-dimensional quality of the original is almost increased by magnification; each stroke yields up its meaning and the drawing of form is preserved. Dr. Laurie lays great stress on this three-dimensional aspect of Rembrandt's brushwork when enlarged, and this is a test which hardly any of his school survive, though several of these were themselves painters of all but the first rank.

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Carel Fabritius, and Flinck at his best, seem to come nearest to the quality of Rembrandt, and their work convinces the unbiased student that there must still remain some paintings of which the attribution must remain doubtful and a matter of opinion. But the test of magnification, if not always final, at least eliminates a large number of doubts. It cannot always be accepted as positive evidence that a painting is by Rembrandt; but it can be accepted unhesitatingly as evidence that certain paintings cannot be the work of Rembrandt's own hand.

Dr. Laurie does not pretend to have reached finality in all these vexed problems, but his research has opened up a field of investigation which goes far toward clearing up many problems of attribution. His magnifications establish convincingly that while a follower may use the same kind of brushes as his master and with these may attempt to imitate his technique as closely as possible, yet the results—which may appear similar to the unaided eye—are shown to be very different in their manipulation of paint when viewed under the microscope.

* * *

This book, therefore, is a work of reference which will be of immense value to all Rembrandt students. For in addition to its stimulating revealing of differences of touch between Rembrandt and his followers, it also illustrates in a series of magnified photographs the brushwork and technique of the master himself in portraits, and, to some extent landscapes, from 1627 to 1662. Though certain characteristics persist throughout, yet Rembrandt's handling changes and develops to some extent during this long period, and consequently the series of examples which show the master's methods year by year should be of great value in helping the expert to decide the period of various works by Rembrandt concerning the date of which there has been doubt.

Dr. Laurie's text is as informative as his illustrations, and his analysis and microscopic examination of original pictures has enabled him to state, with reference to several works, what pigments Rembrandt actually used and to describe the manner in which they were applied and manipulated.

The production of so richly documented and superbly illustrated volume not only demands indefatigable research, wide learning and precise attainments, but also involves an expense beyond the means of most writers and publishers. The author expresses his indebtedness to the Duke of Westminster without whose generous assistance the publication of this volume at its present price would have been impracticable. The field of research thus opened up by Professor Laurie is so valuable and deeply instructive that it is to be hoped he may find patrons who will help him to produce other volumes making a similar research into the brushwork of other famous painters.

FRANK RUTTER.

The Kaleidoscope

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

A GLASS mural, having the Atlantic Ocean solo flight of Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam as subject, has been installed in one of the Rockefeller Center buildings. The mural was designed and executed by Mr. Maurice Heaton, who has developed white and colored glazes which increase the diffusion of artificial illumination when applied to a stained glass window. He believes that heavy leading tends to break up the due flatness of wall spaces. Instead he uses glass in large panels which are held in steel frames. He worked out his scheme in the glass, without preliminary efforts at expression on paper, with the object of avoiding any motifs that might have been indicated by the technical possibilities of other mediums.

Miss Jessie Bonstelle

So dear to Miss Jessie Bonstelle was the hard-won success of her Civic Theater enterprise in Detroit that she returned to that city from a well-paid post in Hollywood at the opening of the theatrical season to make sure that no ground should be lost. Never content to be merely a stock company manager, Miss Bonstelle maintained that a theater to justify itself should be always on the lookout for new plays, and must be concerned with the encouragement of new acting and writing talent. To Broadway a dozen or more graduates of her company found their way, winning prominence in acting, management and stage design. Scores of others had their training with her, in Detroit, Cincinnati, Buffalo and Pittsfield, Mass. Because of Miss Bonstelle's persistence, "Little Women" was turned into a successful play that was widely presented in the United States and that found sympathetic audiences also in London.

Whitney Museum Biennial

With the Carnegie International Show omitted from this year's art events, special interest for American painters attached to the announcement by the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York of the opening on Nov. 22 of the Museum's "First Biennial Exhibition of Contemporary American Painting," continuing until Jan. 4, 1933. Pictures from more than 150 artists all over the United States have been invited to this show. The sum of $20,000 has been set aside for the purchase of paintings in this exhibition to augment the Museum's permanent collection.

Whistler's "Mother"

Whistler's portrait of his mother, or "An Arrangement in Black and Gray," as he preferred to call it, is to be seen in the United States for the first time in 50 years when it is included in the retrospective American exhibition of paintings to be held at the Museum of Modern Art, New York, opening on Nov. 2. The picture was painted in 1871 or 1872, at about the time the artist completed a portrait of Carlyle in a similar arrangement of the seated figure. The "Mother" portrait was purchased by the French Government in 1891, on recommendation of Clemenceau, and placed in the Luxembourg. Since 1926 it has been hanging in the Louvre.

Men at Work (New York: Macmillan, $1.75) contains 50 photographic studies by Lewis W. Hine of modern men and machines made during the building of skyscrapers in New York, and in large electrical, railroad, rubber and airplane works. Workmen are shown in scale as Lilliputian masters of the colossal dynamos they fabricate. Steel workers cling nonchalantly to the frameworks they are pushing above the ceiling of mist and sail upward through space on the beams they are putting into place, darkly silhouetted against the pyramids of commerce in the background. There are powerful thrusts in every line of the derrick man, bracing himself as he lets slip a half hitch in guiding the great connecting pieces gently into their destined setting far overhead. A pictorial record stirring in its presentation of the patterns of form among which men work when their tasks set them burrowing into the earth or emulating spiders on ascending webs of steel.

With the Orchestras

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. John Alden Carpenter, Chicago composer, was represented on the third program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's season by two of his compositions, the "Skyscrapers" Ballet music and "Patterns," for orchestra with piano obbligato. The latter work had its first public performance on Oct. 21, in Symphony Hall. The composer was at the piano.

Most of Mr. Carpenter's output heretofore has been classifiable as program music, and much of it has been topical. "Skyscrapers," heard in conjunction with the stage setting and action, is effectively descriptive of phases of American life; in the concert hall it does not achieve its full success.

"The title 'Patterns,'" the composer assures us in a program note, "has no literary or programmatic significance, but it is my hope that the suitability of the title will be as apparent to the average auditor as it is to me."

The work is in one movement, but there is a slow middle section which may be regarded as dividing it into three parts. Its author confesses to a "highly sentimental waltz bit," short passages "with jazz implications" and an "absurd bubbling up of my concealed Spanish blood. You can judge from this," he adds, "that the patterns are at least various."

The form of this pattern music, while free, seems to correspond most closely to the fantasia. Neither material nor treatment is striking for its originality. The listener is reminded of many predecessors, from Schumann to Ravel. The music is pleasantly reflective, the agreeable reverie of a cultivated musician. Since the piano part is not prominent, the cordial applause was presumably intended to reward Mr. Carpenter's effort—as it turned out, somewhat belated—to contribute to the orchestra's fiftieth anniversary.

The other items of the program were Weber's "Oberon" Overture and the Franck Symphony. Both were highly dramatized by Dr. Koussevitzky. In the overture in particular, one felt that the performance tended to exhibit the virtuosity of the orchestra more than the content of the score. L. A. S.

The Irish Players

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

UNDER the management of Alber & Wickes, Inc., the Irish Players from the Abbey Theater, Dublin, began a four weeks' engagement at the Martin Beck Theater on Oct. 17, 1932. Scheduled for the first fortnight are such familiar selections from the repertory as "The White-headed Boy," "The Playboy of the Western World," "Juno and the Paycock" and "The Shadow of a Gunman," with "The Rising of the Moon," "Kathleen ni Houlihan" and "The Words Upon the Window Pane" as playlets to fill out the evening when the main piece is less than full length. New to New York during the first week was "The New Gossoon," by George Shiels, presented after this report was written; "The Things That Are Cæsar's," by Paul V. Carroll, and "The Far-Off Hills," by Lennox Robinson.

"The Things That Are Cæsar's"

In Mr. Carroll's play we meet Julia Hardy and her husband, Peter. She is strong to buffet the world with as good as it gives, but he is not the hustler she would have him be and she jeers. A pious hypocrite is Julia. The word of faith is on her lips always and she can turn her nagging to the saints' account, with her heart a stone to Peter, the more since their daughter Eilish takes after him. There's not an ounce of common sense in her, says Julia, nothing to lay the hand on. A difficult girl, with a queer way of looking at things. Peter's aversion to Julia is eating him out like a bitter core, along with his disdain of all things that bind people to the valleys—the things that are Cæsar's—making them follow the trails others have made and never walking on the hilltops of their own account.

The talk of Peter and Eilish is filled with the struggle, and the longing to walk in the way of their choice; all bitter cynicism is he, all wistful eagerness she. Miss Kate Curling plays her with little magic, as if limited by the allegories of her part, for too often she must speak in preachments. Miss Maurine Daly's Julia has a robustuousness so insistent that it tends to throw the play out of focus. Mr. Michael J. Dolan's Peter seems always to be in tune, like Julia's foolish one-time suitor, Phil Noonan, who wants to marry off his Terence to Eilish.

According to Peter, love is a powerful force that molds mightily; it is not a thing of veils and whisky and wedding photographs. At the end of all, Julia has her way, what with Peter gone and Eilish betrothed to Terence all unwillingly. To Julia the Noonans are a terrible nice family, and marry into it Eilish must. "She's come down into the valley, and she doesn't like it," the priest counsels; "but she will, I promise you that."

Like a bright pattern are the speech rhythms, and filled with the clear, high spirit of the nonconforming—their fight to be free of petty humdrum, the scheming to get on, all the lies and cheapness.

"The Far-Off Hills"

Bright as a new-minted coin is Mr. Robinson's comedy, for all its tenuous plot. So well worked out is the homespun saying that "the far-off hill is always greenest" that it may be as flimsy as the author pleases. A luminous mood filters through it all and lays a spell; not so much by a line here and a line there does it make for laughter as by a steady warmth of response to character in the round, genially conceived and mellow in the playing. There is no separating these players from their close-woven effects.

It's the father, Patrick Clancy, dependent now upon the eyes of his two young daughters and an elder one who places her duty to her family above her wish to be a nun. Dorothea and Anna rebel against the scales practicing and the bookkeeping lessons, and ache to get from under Mariam's thumb. They egg on Susie to marry Patrick so that their sister may be off to the convent. Misses Ria Mooney and Kate Curling bring the two schemers into fullest life in a second act that easily could be frittered away with a plot that any moment may slip through the keyhole. But Mariam gets married after all, to Pierce, Susie's smart nephew come from America with plans to adorn the village with a cinema and garage. Succulently played are the simple situations, rich in the humanities. All of a piece is the casting, and the deft, genial touch sets the spectators glowing.

Grand Central Galleries

NEW YORK—At the Grand Central Art Galleries Thursday evening, 44 lay members and 44 artist members participated in the annual drawing, with the privilege of first choice among the works in the founders' show, falling to Mr. William O. Goodman, Chicago. He selected "Supreme Silence," by Mr. Hovsep Pushman. Second choice went to Mrs. Wooster Lambert, St. Louis, who selected "Girl in Brown," by Mr. F. C. Frieseke. The occasion marked the tenth anniversary of the galleries

Fireworks Without Noise

Know Your Movies, by Welford Beaton. Hollywood: Howard Hill. $2.

PHOTOGRAPHS cannot move. Yet whenever we go to the cinema we are asked to pretend that they can. On the motion picture screen there flit some 16 separate photographs every second. These changes, made twice as fast as the eye can receive impressions, result in an illusion of unbroken movement, which is the total product of a series of immobile photographs.

Nor can photographs talk. What we hear from the screen is a record of sound carried on the margin of the motion picture print. This includes among other things a record of the words spoken by persons appearing in the picture—usually, but not necessarily, made at the same time they were photographed. So when we are sitting before a talkie we are watching an optical illusion and listening to the mechanical reproduction of words and other sounds. In the days of silent films spectators had to make only a single adjustment of attention, and that was to the screen world of light and shade in apparent motion. Then came the sound device, and the screen became a battleground of hodgepodge. Gone was the unity of the visual means of presentation. And with that went, in the opinion of many observers, an essential quality of motion pictures.

As editor of the Hollywood Spectator, Mr. Welford Beaton protested from the beginning of the talkies that dialogue would prove a liability in motion picture production; that the proper use of the sound device was to provide a musical accompaniment to an action that would lose nothing vital in story value if projected on the screen without using the sound record. Music, he maintained, was a suitable companion to the pictures of motion because of their rhythmic kinship. He would have music especially composed as a continuous setting of the visual flow.

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In support of his contentions there has come from France recently a film that accomplishes everything for which Mr. Beaton has been contending, "A Nous, la Liberté," a picture designed, directed and cut by M. René Clair. While there are scattered bits of talk in this film, these words—like the music—are always in the form of comment upon the action, never in explanation of it. For the action, having been composed at all times in the visual terms of the cinema, explains itself. As the words are French they would be of help only if they could be understood. As they are not needed to explain the action, and as there is no resort to those makeshift superimposed titles that are placed upon foreign language talkies that do not explain themselves pictorially, "A Nous, la Liberté" has taken its place along with Chaplin's "City Lights" as an example of the type of sound film, logical to itself, that indicates the way of progress for motion pictures.

Incidentally, we should like to see a feature film in which the music was composed first, and the film motion then set to the score, which is the method used by Mr. Walt Disney, the purist, in making the short Silly Symphonies and Mickey Mouse adventures. However, one step at a time.

* * *

Mr. Beaton sees three factors in balance in the film that is true to its medium—(1) pictures in motion (2) set to appropriate music that have (3) a lively appeal to the imaginations of the spectators. Naturally there can be no exercise of the imagination while we sit before talkies that impose definite limitations upon our fancy by giving a specific dialogue wording to every turn of mood in the film. The addition of talk to pictures has led the producers into multiplied indiscretions that have brought increasing trouble with the censors. Instead of uniformly trying to make their films more interesting cinematically, as a means of increasing audiences that have obviously decreased since the addition of sound to motion pictures, they have sought to add to their entertainment values by pepping up the talk. What they have gained in the way of an injudicious clientèle they have more than lost among the discriminating.

With some of Mr. Beaton's remarks on stage acting we cannot agree, for it would seem that he strains beyond the facts at times in his eagerness to prove a point, as when he says: "The story (in the theater) is carried along by what the audience hears, not by what it sees." That the film is a visual art and the theater an aural art is a distinction too arbitrary and open to exceptions to be altogether useful. The difference between stage and film remains to be defined with precision, and toward that goal Mr. Beaton's book will help. It should bring nearer the day when the true motion picture with sound will be general film practice, instead of the occasional achievement it is today. Such a picture will reflect within itself a consistency in the use of the cinema medium that will follow upon the exclusion of purely stage elements and upon an exemplification of the unity of viewpoint that results only when responsibility for a production in all its phases is vested with a director of competence and individuality of expressive viewpoint.

E. C. S.

Philadelphia's 'Old Drury'

Old Drury of Philadelphia, by Reese D. James. Philadelphia: University of Philadelphia Press. $6.

As title for his book, Mr. James has used the name given to the Chesnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, in the late eighteen twenties. The volume contains a history of the Philadelphia stage from 1800 to 1835 together with the text of the daily account book kept by William Burke Wood, one of the managers of Old Drury and an index of the plays and players mentioned in this account book. Mr. James, who is assistant professor of English in the University of Pennsylvania, made this study under a grant provided by the Board of Graduate Education and Research of the university. The book has a more than local historical value in that it bridges, in the record of productions in Philadelphia, the transition of American drama from a period when the Colonial tradition still lingered to the days when Edwin Forrest by offering prizes was seeking to encourage the writing of plays of the soil. "Metamora," of a long line of "Lo, the Poor Indian" dramas, was one of these prize plays. "The Gladiator," by Robert Montgomery Bird, was another product of the new impulse to evolve a native drama. At one performance of this piece, according to a chronicler of the times, all the men in the audience rose "to give at least nine cheers" for Forrest at the close of the second act. James H. Hackett, the Elder Jefferson, Fanny Kemble, Edmund Kean, James E. Murdoch and Willam Warren were other players of the final years of Wood's account book whose repute bulks large in American stage traditions. Then there were the Negro minstrels, whose skits were the direct ancestors of the Hoyt and Cohan farces of 60 years or more later, and acrobatic turns that were in time to find a specialized setting in variety theaters and traveling circuses.

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WOMEN'S RELIEF FUND DRIVE LED BY MRS. HOOVER

Committee to Put Need of Home Welfare Before Local Organizations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 — Mrs. Herbert Hoover is to be honorary head of a nation-wide committee of prominent women who will mass their efforts this winter to see that no man, woman or child goes hungry or unsheltered, it was announced here today.

Formal launching of the committee was scheduled to take place at the White House this afternoon, when the names of members will be announced. The committee was established by Mr. Newton D. Baker to supplement the work of the National Citizens' Committee welfare and relief mobilization of 1932, of which he is chairman. Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, chairman of the board of directors of the Girl Scouts, is to be chairman of the women's committee.

Many women of importance in club, literary, professional and other circles have accepted membership on the committee, it is understood. They will gather no money but will strive to arouse various groups of women in which they are interested to do their utmost to see that local funds are sufficient this winter to prevent hardship.

It is fitting that women should take a large part in the mobilization of relief this winter, welfare workers point out, because they are concerned with the home, where the fourth year of economic distress threatens to strike the hardest. The woman's committee will combine its efforts with those of more than 28 of the leading national social work organizations which have joined forces to promote the 1932 welfare and relief mobilization. Its members will reënforce the fund-raising efforts of some 400 community chests.

As President Hoover opened the drive of the Welfare and Relief Mobilization Committee on Sept. 15, so Mrs. Hoover has agreed to open the women's drive. Many of her efforts this fall have been turned toward supporting the work of relief organizations. She visited the District of Columbia Red Cross Chapter, which was sewing clothes for the needy, stitching a few seams herself. Later, when word came that the local chapter needed more seamstresses, she called upon the women who were once members of her Girl Scout troop to help. At the Girl Scout convention at Virginia Beach, she pointed out ways the girls could help.

Each year since 1929, relief appropriations in the United States have had to be practically doubled over the year previous. This is the first time the women have been especially organized for the work, although many of their organizations have taken part in relief activities individually.

LAWYERS TURN THUMBS DOWN ON BENCH DEAL

Hofstadter and Steuer to Be Opposed by Ticket of Association

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Stirred by an appeal by Judge Samuel Seabury, the New York County Lawyers' Association today has thumbs down on the fitness of State Senator Samuel H. Hofstadter, Republican, and City Court Justice Aron Steuer, Democrat, for the New York Supreme Court. Senator Hofstadter and Justice Steuer are beneficiaries of a bipartisan justiceship slate agreed to by Mr. John F. Curry, Tammany leader, and Mr. Samuel S. Koenig, Republican county leader.

Following up his expressed conviction yesterday that the nomination of Senator Hofstadter, who heads the legislative inquiry into the Tammany-controlled city government, was clearly a deal between the Republican leader and the Tammany chieftain, to defeat the purposes of that inquiry, Judge Seabury took a similar stand before the association last night against the Steuer nomination.

In the report of its judiciary committee, City Court Justice Steuer had been exonerated of the suspicion of participation in political parceling of bench places, based on explanations by the county leaders and by the Republican state chairman, Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, that, aside from meriting the place, the public services of his father, Mr. Max Steuer, Tammany legal strategist, warranted honoring the son.

Judge Seabury opposed the Steuer candidacy as "the crudest kind of political deal," when the resolution of the association's executive board approving it came up for a vote and with Tammany speakers disputing him at every turn, he established a consensus against the resolution.

Indeed, the association's disavowal of the Hofstadter-Steuer slate was expanded to include Municipal Court Justice George L. Genung, Republican, and President Justice Timothy A. Leary, Democrat, of the same court. Simultaneously the association went on record in emphatic support of the Independent Judges' Party candidates, Mr. George W. Alger and Mr. Bernard S. Deutsch, placed in the field by the Association of the Bar in protest of the bipartisan designations.

Reminding his lawyer conferees that the Bar Associations of New York County and the Bronx had disapproved the Hofstadter-Steuer nominations, Judge Seabury warned against taking "a reactionary step."

New York Upstate Party Drive Gets Into Full Swing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 21—The intensive drive which Republican and Democratic organizations are making in upstate New York—the former to bring back into the party fold the ranks deflected in the 1930 gubernatorial contest; the latter to hold the unprecedented gains that year—is in full swing today, with Col. William J. Donovan, G. O. P. gubernatorial candidate, stumping the northernmost tier of counties and Col. Herbert H. Lehman, his Democratic opponent centering in the Albany area.

At the end of a day of campaigning in counties along the Canadian border yesterday, Colonel Donovan reiterated in a speech at Ogdensburg last night that he stands four-square with President Hoover on prohibition. Charging the Democrats with insincerity on the liquor issue, Colonel Donovan declared that he saw no prospect of change in the prohibition law "so long as the southern dry element remains dominant in that party."

Meanwhile, in addresses at Albany and Troy, Colonel Lehman kept to the economics of the state government, leaving to his fellow-campaigner, Senator Robert F. Wagner, candidate for reëlection, the response to the rallying slogan of his audience, "we want beer."

Colonel Lehman contended that "every dollar that has been spent by the state government for any and every purpose was appropriated by the Republican-controlled Legislature." He said that 44 per cent of the budget was expended without any executive supervision or control and declared that the total increase in the cost of New York government in the 10 years it has had Democratic governors "was not $128,000,000, but $16,700,000, out of which we have had to pay for the vastly increased service of the State to a largely augmented population."

RHODESIA PROTECTS ITS WILD ANIMALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, S. Af.—Rhodesia's wild animals are to have another sanctuary on the lines of the Kruger National Park. The new preserve will be south of the Zambesi, bounded by three rivers forming natural barriers.

This area already includes the rare white rhinoceros, lions, zebra, elephants, leopards, cheetahs, wild cat, hyena, hippopotami, wild pig, buffalo and a variety of antelope and winged game.

Red Cross Barters Cotton for Clothes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Bartering with raw cotton turned over to it, by the Federal Farm Board, the American Red Cross has acquired 3,360,000 pairs of hose and 2,726,000 suits of knit underwear to help clothe the destitute in various sections of the country this winter.

Other purchases are being made with the raw cotton in proportion, it was said today. This was the second phase of the cotton program upon which the National Red Cross has embarked. First, it traded part of its 500,000 bales of cotton for cloth of which 35,764,000 yards have been distributed to 2391 chapters, to be made into garments by volunteer needlewomen.

The first shipment of ready-made garments went to the Indianapolis, Ind., chapter. It consisted of hose for men, women and children; knit underwear for men, women and children; trousers for men; overalls and jumpers for men; knickers and overalls for boys, and wash suits for small boys.

EMPLOYMENT RISES IN MASSACHUSETTS

Improvement in retail and wholesale trade in Massachusetts made possible an increase in the number of people employed in such establishments in September, it is announced today by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries. The number of persons employed in 4627 wholesale and retail trade outlets in Massachusetts was 70,197, compared with 68,103 in the same outlets in August. The gain was 3.1 per cent. Wholesale establishments alone showed a gain of 1.5 per cent in employment, and in the retail establishments alone of 3.5 per cent.

The wages paid to these workers showed an increase of 1.5 per cent in the wholesale outlet and of 4.4 per cent in the retail outlet as compared with the previous month. The total amount spent for wages by these firms was $1,559,886, compared with $1,505,255 in August.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

Following a sharp increase in business, the plants of Walter Baker & Co., Inc., Dorchester, Mass., are now running about 40 per cent above normal, according to an announcement today by Austin S. Igleheart, vice-president, General Foods Corporation.

Week-End Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio: Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Westinghouse Watchmen.
6:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Collegians: quartet.
7:30 NBC, "Cuckoo"; skit.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, Jean Fay, songs.
8:45 NBC, "Mixed Doubles in Rhythm."
9:00 NBC, Gus Van; Pickens Sisters; orchestra.
9:30 "In Defense of Pershing, Sims and Byrd," Mr. Carl P. Dennett.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:30 NBC, "Three Keys": Negro trio.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:03 Sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 NBC, Emil Coleman's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:30 p. m.—News; WEEI pianist.
5:45 NBC, "Sekatary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Wolverine Spotlight.
6:45 NBC, G. E. Circle: Heywood Broun.
7:00 Craigavad, Irish tenor.
7:15 Book Lovers' Club.
7:30 Republican State Committee.
7:45 NBC, Rise of the Goldbergs.
8:00 Golden Hour Orchestra.
8:15 NBC, "Echoes of the Palisades."
8:30 NBC, Address, President Hoover, from Detroit.
9:30 NBC, Concert orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe, Evelyn Herbert; Robert Halliday; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts. E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00—NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Football scores; college band.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Novelty Four.
6:30 Bob Emery's Radio Gang.
6:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore recital.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, Connie Boswell, songs.
7:30 CBS, "Meyer the Buyer."
7:45 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
8:00 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 "The Racket Wreckers."
9:30 Dance music from Providence.
10:00 Operetta in Miniature: "The Mikado."
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Bob Emery's Twilight Express.
5:15 CBS, Address, Secretary of Commerce Chapin.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 CBS, Funnyboners: vocal trio.
6:15 CBS, Riviera Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Shell Sport Talk.
6:45 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Cremona String Quartet.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
7:45 Rhythm Twins; pianist.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Myrtle Jordan String Trio.
8:30 "Getting the News." "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Negro spiritual recital.
9:00 Le Paradis Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
9:30 CBS, Joe Moss's Orchestra.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, William O'Neal, tenor.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs: "The Birth of Our Navy," Rear Admiral F. B. Upham.
10:45 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
11:15-12:00 CBS, Dedication of Station KSL's new transmitter, Salt Lake City.

FOR SUNDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 Studio and musical.
10:48 NBC programs.
12:03 p. m.—Metropolitan organ, Arthur Martel.
12:45 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
1:00 NBC, Biblical Drama: sketch.
1:30 Dance music.
2:00 NBC, Monarch Mystery Tenor.
2:15 Sammy Liner and Buddy Clark.
2:30 NBC, Agnew Orchestra.
3:00 Mass. Atwater Kent Audition.
3:45 "Melody Lane."
4:00 Mass. Atwater Kent Audition.
4:30 NBC, Highlights of the Bible.
5:00 NBC, The World of Religion.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 Hermann Goldstein, violinist.
6:15 NBC, Cleveland Orchestra.
7:00 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
7:15 Studio period; organ.
7:30 NBC, Sunday twilight concert.
8:00 Westinghouse hour.
8:30 "Thompkins Corner's Band."
9:00 NBC, Emma Jettick Melodies.
9:15 Sketch, "The Blue Mist."
9:45 NBC, Sheaffer Lifetime Revue.
10:15 NBC, "Old Singing Master."
10:30 "Three A. E. F. Musketeers."
10:45 News; studio announcements.
11:15 Benny Davis's Revue.
11:30 Paramount-Publix Hour.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church.
12:30 p. m.—Neapolitan String Quartet.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:15 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:30 Charles Little, violinist.
1:45 "Hints on Better English."
2:00 Bohemians; Craig Hutting's Orchestra.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Elizabeth May; Vee Lawnhurst.
4:30 NBC, Ondricek violin artists.
5:00 NBC, "Pop Concert."
5:30 NBC, Big Ben Dream Dramas.
5:45 NBC, Kremlin Art Quintet.
6:30 "Sweetheart Days," orchestra; soloist.
7:00 NBC, Donald Novis, tenor.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
8:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:45 Popular vocal program.
10:15 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
10:30 NBC, Mobilization of Welfare Relief program; Newton D. Baker; William Green; Louis L. Johnson; three bands; stars.
11:15 News; announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—Recordings; soloist.
12:30 Nationaleers; ensemble.
2:00 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
2:15 CBS, Sunday Matinee of the Air.
2:45 CBS, "The Hoosier Editor."
3:00 "In the Master's Music Room."
3:30 Piano recital.
3:50 Political talk.
5:00 Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:20 CBS, "Concert Vignettes."
6:30 Yankee String Quartet.
6:45 Fluffertees Program.
7:00 CBS, "The World's Business."
7:15 CBS, Barbara Maurel; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, "Musical Memories."
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, William Hall; trio; orchestra.
8:30 "Captain Abner and Jedidah Bonaparte Higginbottom"; recording.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Bath Club Revue: celebrities; soloists; Katzman orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Newbridge Male Quartet.
10:45 Ambassador Orchestra.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon Tabernacle.
12:30 CBS, President Giuseppe Motta of Switzerland.
1:00 CBS, American Labor and the Nation: "Labor and Immigration."
1:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
2:00 Cremona String Quartet.
2:30 Readings with organ.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums": sketch.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, "Poet's Gold."
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, Irene Beasley; quartet; band.
7:00 Tremont Temple Service.
8:30 CBS, Cambria's Roxy Concertiers.
9:00 "Cap'n Early"; sketch.
9:15 Harlequin String Ensemble.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
10:30 CBS, President Hoover's Welfare and Relief Mobilization program.
11:15 CBS, Gauchos' Ensemble.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 p. m.—University Extension, "English."
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: "Coriolanus."

WEEI

8:20 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Record news.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.

WAAB

7:46 a. m.—American news.
12:35 p. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.
4:20 p. m.—CBS, "To a Lowbrow," Mr. Harold Nicholson speaking from London.

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HOSIERY, GLOVES, BAGS
FLORIDIAN HOSIERY SHOP
80 E. Flagler Miami, Fla.

Fire Extinguishers
SALES and SERVICE
Extinguishers, 1 qt. to 40 gal.
Common-Sense Protection for Businesses, Residences or Apartments
MIAMI FYR-FYTER SERVICE
Distributors for Southeastern Fla.
P. O. Box 2285 Harold C. Hall, Prop.

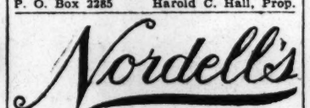
Nordell's
Miami's Largest Shop of Distinctive Millinery
140 EAST FLAGLER ST.

WHITE BELT DAIRY

MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS
Old Plantation Ice Cream
Miama, Fla. Ph. Edge. 1686

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

The Most Delicious Food in Miami
MAXWELL HOUSE
"Good to the last bite"
Full course dinners 50c
Try our famous smothered chicken
Special Turkey Dinner Sundays 50c
Continuously from noon to 8 P. M.
2147 S. W. EIGHTH STREET



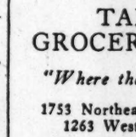
12 DISTINCT SERVICES
38 N. E. Third Street Phone
Miami, Florida 2-5111

Penton's Service Station
Cities Service Gasoline
Hood Tires and Tubes
ELEVATED GREASE RACK
CRANK CASE SERVICE
Phone 2-7729 3400 N. E. Second Avenue

Hats Cleaned and Blocked
By the real and only CLARKE
Called For and Delivered.
A. W. CLARKE HAT CO.
926 N. W. 22ND ST. Ph. 2-8010

DRESSMAKING
DESIGNING REMODELING
Direct from Hollywood, California, movie studio
Mrs. SARAH TOOLEY
N. W. Cor. Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 15th St.

MIAMI BEACH



LOUIS' GRILL
Opposite Pancoast Hotel
Where selection and preparation of food is under personal direction of
LOUIS FISCHBEIN, Prop.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

Established 1919
FIRST NATIONAL BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY in Orlando
Service in All Departments: Commercial, Trust, Savings
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

MORRISON'S CAFETERIA
'The Wonder Eating Place of the South'
17 WEST CENTRAL AVE.
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

We Live and Let Live — No Depression at

Department Store — Complete in Every Way

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. 33 Years
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord near Orange Ave.
PHONE 3176

YOWELL-DREW CO.
37 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
Two Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

ST. PETERSBURG

Announcing the 2nd Anniversary of Our
SHOE DEPARTMENT
The most generous way we have of saying "Thank You" for the excellent patronage we have enjoyed is to offer you greater values than ever before.
Watch daily papers for full particulars of our 2ND ANNIVERSARY SALE
WILLSON CHASE, Shoe Section

ARTHUR G. RUSSELL
M. E. APPLETON, *Associate*
Real Estate, Investments and Rentals
Office 17 Pennsylvania Arcade Office Phone 4745
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
We have listed with us several beautifully furnished comfortable homes ready for you to step right into and enjoy a winter season, in sunny St. Petersburg. *Correspondence solicited.*

Oleander Coffee Shoppe
109 THIRD STREET, NORTH
Opposite William's Park
A modern, newly equipped coffee shoppe, specializing in home-cooked foods . . . Club Breakfasts, 7:30 o'clock . . . 35c Lunch 11:30-2; Dinner 5-7:30, 35c . . . 35c Special Sunday Dinner 35c.

RILEY'S
ROSER PARK CLEANERS
918 9TH STREET SOUTH
PHONE 54-224

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS BRADENTON
602 Central Avenue, ST. PETERSBURG

TAMPA

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANING
PHONE 4567
"We Strive to Do the Impossible—Please Everybody"

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast.
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
511 Tampa Street
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL SHOES — ONIE AVEI LHE HATS

The Process Corporation
302½ FRANKLIN STREET
Engraved Christmas Cards, De Luxe Etchings and Two Box Assortments
Highest Quality at Lowest Price

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for MEN *and* BOYS
308 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

RUTLANDS
507-11 FRANKLIN
A Complete Department Store

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

WINTER HAVEN

WHITTEMORE'S WHITT WHITE SHOE CLEANER
for all kinds of white shoes.
Story's Shoe Store
48 THIRD STREET

GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSE
in all the new fall shades at new low prices
75c; $1.00, $1.35, $1.65 pair.
JUHLER'S
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear

FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN
(Continued)

BOOZER'S REPAIR SHOP
Dependable Auto Service
Pennsylvania Tires USL Batteries
PHONE 22-831

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Ra. 5304, 870 Westmont Road, S. W.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
AEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

WILLYS-OVERLAND FACTORY SERVICE
Experienced Mechanics—
Prices Very Reasonable
ARTHUR M. REID, Dealer
25 NORTH AVENUE He. 6409

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Good morn-ing ev-ry bod-y
Old Dutch Cleanser
buy from
Piggly Wiggly

Mrs. VINNIE R. BOYD
Teacher of the Spoken Word
Dramatic Artist and Platform Reader
Play Recitals arranged for clubs, lodges and drawing room.
Studio 892 Forrest Rd. N. E.
Walnut 9629

Waves That Are Permanent
$3.00 and $5.00
All Lines of Beauty Culture

COLLINS BEAUTY SALON
Jackson 9380 146 PEACHTREE ST.

GOOD COAL
Actually Costs Less
Why take chances on so-called bargains?
JELLICO COAL CO.
Incorporated
MAIN 4100

HUBBARD PRINTING COMPANY
Established 1909
PRINTERS—ENGRAVERS
PUBLISHERS
29 Pryor Street N. E. Walnut 3957

RANKIN-WHITTEN REALTY CO.
BUSINESS PROPERTIES
SALES—LEASES
WILLIAM V. KINGDON

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys.
Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery and Millinery.

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

Personal Service that makes your banking here a pleasure
Westfield Trust Company
WESTFIELD, N. J.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleaning
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

Asheville Ice and Storage Co.
Wholesale and Retail Ice
Refrigeration for Perishables.
HIGH CLASS COAL
Office, 24 SOUTH MARKET STREET

CHARLOTTE

P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 3-0533
Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE
(Continued)

Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

PENNSYLVANIA

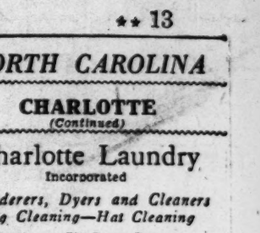
READING

For Really Delicious Food
Visit the
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Famous for twenty-one years!
545-547 PENN STREET Reading, Pa.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET



A Few Apartments Still Available
It will pay you to inspect these choice apartments, beautifully decorated and appointed, homelike and comfortable. Myles Standish leaves nothing to be desired in service, atmosphere and location.
One to Five Rooms, Furnished or Unfurnished. Hotel Service. Excellent Restaurant.
MYLES STANDISH
30 Bay State Rd., Boston
Com. 4500
NORDBLOM MANAGED

Barrington Court..... on the Charles
987-989 Memorial Drive
Cambridge
A Few Suites of from 2 to 8 Rooms Now Available
Located opposite Harvard Stadium, Soldiers Field, and within a few minutes of the Harvard Square Subway. The approach by auto is over a beautiful Metropolitan Parkway. Public garage is only 3 minutes' walk. Up-to-date equipment, including electric refrigeration and elevators.
HUBbard 7000
Nordblom-Reliance Management

370 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
APARTMENTS AT
THE ELIOT
offer
A Home Atmosphere
Convenience of Location
A Reasonable Rental Charge
Modern Fireproof Construction
Elimination of Needless Household Cares
Dining Room Excellent Food
HENDERSON & ROSS
Office—370 Commonwealth Avenue
Commonwealth 1484
209 Washington Street, Boston
Lafayette 5650
1320 Beacon Street, Brookline
Aspinwall 5500

ALLSTON, MASS.—Heated 5 rooms, large sun porch, every convenience, Frigidaire, $65. 18 Parkdale Ave. Stadium 8047.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON, Fenway — Will share apartment, kitchen, select home, sunny; reasonable; elevator; furnished, unfurnished. Commonwealth 3321.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-3-7-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 6317.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to
The Mother Church, $50 and $55
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
114 FENWAY, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms, all outside, modern in every way. Rents reasonable. Apply to Superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7040

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—6-room lower of double house; heated or unheated; porch, fireplace; near trains, buses, schools; garage optional. Cen. New. 0794-M.

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.
Suites 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rents reasonable. Apply to superintendent on premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 209 Washington St., Boston. LAFayette 7040.

SCRANTON, PA., 1411 Wash. Ave.—5-room apartment, all improvements, garage in rear. Phone 2-8061 or 3-7476. MILLER.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Pleasant apartments, 23-27 St. Stephens St.—5 rooms and alcove; convenient to The Mother Church. Call RALPH PATTERSON, Kenmore 8187.

BOSTON, Jamaicaway, 252—Heated 4-room apartment in 2-family house, heated garage; American adults; open Sundays. Weekdays call High 1780, 8 to 5.

BOSTON, at 358 Longwood Ave.—Six rooms, second floor, good heat, all conveniences, porch, parking. OWNER, Aspinwall 5384.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

NEW YORK CITY—To share with business woman, bright elevator apartment, refrigeration, central, separate living rooms and bedrooms. Evenings, Endicott 2-8243.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS SALES PEOPLE—Big money selling Deluxe 14-21 All Folder $1 assortments; brand new, exclusive designs; exquisite quality, unsurpassed values; big commissions; other money makers; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, Suite 404, 179 Lincoln, Boston.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

ACE TEXTILE WEAVERS
Damages Moth Holes Burns and Tears
REWOVEN INVISIBLY ALL MATERIALS
29 West St., Boston, Room 210. Hancock 2674

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FOR SALE, Isotta Fraschini town car; cost $13,000; excellent condition; body by Castgua of Milan, Italy; $2200 cash. Address, 922 Larchmont Ave., Penfield, Pennsylvania.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

WASHINGTON-GETTYSBURG AUTO TOUR $27.50—Start Oct. 31st, 7 days; Luray Caverns, Shenandoah Valley, Atlantic City. TURNER'S TOURS, 6 Monson St., Brockton, Mass. Telephone 5922.

BEADSTRINGING

BEADS and pearls restrung, 50c up; expert workmanship; mail orders filled. GLADYS L. PEABODY, 308 Boylston St., Boston, Room 20.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745
24 E. 54th St. El. 5-9033

DRESSMAKING

MAKING and altering new frocks and remodeling old ones are helpful missions that Ruth Cutler performs for very moderate prices. RUTH G. CUTLER, 26 West St., Room 210, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, New York City.

FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW
THINK OF IT! Material costs only 3c to 10c per foot. Call and see samples or phone Ken, 8030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

HAIRDRESSERS

SHAMPOOING and manicuring in your home by experienced operator (colored). MABEL ROGERS, Garrison 0881 (Boston, Mass.).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest
473 Waltham St., West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 3384.
MRS. AMBER C. DOW

BOSTON—Large front room, pleasant, airy, 5 minutes to The Mother Church; meals and attention if desired; permanent or transient; moderate rates. 8 Cumberland St., Suite 9. Comm. 6192.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In private family, quiet, desirable room; friendly home; excellent food; care if required. Asp. 8243.

HOUSES TO LET

SARASOTA, FLORIDA
Furnished houses, beautifully situated in orange grove, all improvements, gas. FRANK N. TYLER, Rt. 2, Sarasota, Fla.

KINDERGARTENS

GROUPS for little folk; mornings, afternoons; play, music, handwork, etc. CHARLOTTE CLARKE, 50 West 67th St., New York City. Susquehanna 7-4950.

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 559 Huntington Ave., Boston. Gar. 5181, Univ. 3795-W.

WARNER CO.
MOVING—PACKING—SHIPPING—STORING of household effects. Local or long distance.
"Who moves you is just as important as where you move."
10 HAWLEY PLACE, BOSTON LIBERTY 8878

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

CHICKERING GRAND, very fine, for sale. Box E-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BEAUTIFUL KNABE GRAND, perfect condition, for sale. Box G-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE SELECTION OF NEW AND USED FURNITURE FOR OFFICE OR STUDIO. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 E. 33D, N. Y. C.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051—3277

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE IN WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS. Modern, 7-room house, conveniently located, near schools and trains. Tel. Wellesley 1736.

RETAIL FLOOR SPACE

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1730 Chestnut Street—To let, second and third floors, 880 square feet each; good show windows, elevator service; south side of main retail shopping street; owner furrier occupies remainder of building.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 11 Norway—Pleasant, bright rooms; permanent, transient guests; overlooking church park; kitchen privileges. Com. 7665. MAJOR.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., near Mass. Ave.—Large furnished and unfurnished front rooms; also smaller room. Tel. Circle 9267.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Large room, private hall, bath and dressing room, small room with running water; beautiful view.

BOSTON — Attractive, sunny rooms and apartments; price very reasonable. 87 St. Stephen St., Suite 12. Telephone Ken. 8569.

BOSTON, 8 Westland Ave., Suite 1—Nicely furnished rooms; reasonable rates; central to everything.

BOSTON, 43 Hemenway St.—Pleasant, sunny, front room, refined family; price very reasonable to right one. Phone Kenmore 8742.

BROOKLINE, MASS., The Winthrop, 41 Park St.—Large double room, sunny; private bath; excellent food; garage if desired; also small, inexpensive single rooms.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Longwood Section—Nicely furnished room with quiet, congenial family; new house. Longwood 6456.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Two spacious rooms and bath in well-appointed house for 1 or 2 people; very large closets, fireplace, first-class board and service; garage; no other roomers. Box H-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, large piazza; meals if desired; also 1 room with kitchenette; parking or garage. Regent 1332.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Furnished room with fireplace; meals if desired; best residential section of Cambridge. Uni. 4737.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Room or suite, situation unusually desirable. University 0118.

EAST MILTON, MASS.—Pleasant room next to bath; quiet, refined neighborhood; private family; $5 a week. BLU. 7405.

N. Y. C., 808 West End Ave. (11C)—Unusual, outside, large "studio type" $6.50-$9.50; 4 baths, refined southern family; references.

NEW YORK CITY, 235 West 103rd—Sunny front room with running water; private home; reasonable. (8C.)

ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

NEW YORK CITY, 617 West 112th St. (Apt. 22)—Attractive single and double rooms in pleasant home.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 90th (10N)—Luxurious private apartment offers light, sunny, front double adjoining bath; distinctive single; references.

N. Y. C., 345 W. 70th St., 2-E—Immaculate room with piano; quiet family; central location; near churches. Call after 4.

NEW YORK CITY, 523 West 112th St., Apartment 71—Bright, single, outside, southern exposure; near bath; board optional; elevator; near church and Broadway.

NEW YORK CITY, 527 W. 121st St., Apartment 32—2 comfortable rooms in private family; cheerful, elevator apartment, convenient transportation; near Columbia. Tel. Cathedral 8-4092.

N. Y. C., 216 W. 100th—Bright single, double rooms; kitchen privileges, running water; homelike, harmonious atmosphere. BARBLAN, Riverside 9-0871.

NEW YORK CITY, 541 W. 123d St., near Columbia—Bright single room, comfortably furnished; business person; $4.50 weekly. Apartment 30. Monument 2-5086.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CARETAKER, estate, apartment or factory; carpenter, cabinet making, plumbing and electric work, good driver; go anywhere. Write Box J-13, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

CLUB MANAGER
Now employed desires to make better connection as manager country club, tavern, restaurant, etc.; extensive ability; references from 14 years' experience; go anywhere. Box E-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COOK—15 years' experience in hotel and institutions; references furnished; age 34, married. Box No. G-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MANAGER hotel or club, long experience, front and back of house; splendid references; strictest economy. A. D., 946 West End Ave., New York City. Phone Schuyler 4-9129.

MARRIED man with a child needs work such as heavy housecleaning or odd jobs of any kind. HERBERT N. COLLEY, 63 Bowen Ave., Medford, Mass. Telephone Mystic 1390-M.

SINGLE man of 36, past few years in Maine woods, formerly experienced as high school teacher, wishes to be useful where qualities of trustworthiness, painstaking industry, and adaptability are needed. G-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NEW YORK CITY—Colored woman wishes position housework for small family; consider out of town. Edgecombe 4-2306.

EXPERIENCED child's nurse desires position; references. Write Box P-30, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

EXPERIENCED Christian Science nurse will give service by the hour in Boston and vicinity at a nominal fee. Day, Longwood 8775.

GENERAL or part-time work, reliable colored woman; home nights. Highlands 8282. Call 8-10 a. m., 5-7 p. m. (Roxbury, Mass.).

NURSERY-GOVERNESS, experienced, good references; will go anywhere. Write Box E-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable, dependable, desires privilege of serving; excellent references; immediately available. MISS E. COLE, 170 W. 78th St., N. Y. C. Tr. 7-6786 after 6 p. m.

YOUNG woman, 22, desires position ladies' maid; references. Write Box P-29, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

STORE SPACE

SPACE to rent with window display in high class millinery shop; Fordham business section. Write X-78, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CONSERVATORY graduate, experienced, will teach pianoforte in pupils' homes. MISS E. POSTON, 82 St. Stephens St., Boston. Commonwealth 9004.

MARGARET BROOKE BRAY—PIANO, VOICE
Studio 20 S. 21st St., Philadelphia.
Phone Locust 6544 In New York Thursdays

PAULINE A. LINKE
Teacher of Piano and Accompanist
20 Clearway Street, Boston Com. 3748

VIRGINIA HOLMES
ACCOMPANIST—TEACHER OF PIANO
228 West 75th St., N. Y. C. Endicott 2-2298.

TO LET

DELIGHTFUL, newly remodeled rooming and apartment house; single rooms and apartments; finest residential section, very near churches and business center; ready Nov. 1st. Apply C. W. STOWE, 815 S. Orange Ave., Orlando, Fla.

WEARING APPAREL

Spencer Corsets
If you want a corset to be comfortable, fit properly, wear well, make you look and feel your best, try a SPENCER. Measurement for proper fitting taken in the privacy of your own home. EVA W. BROWNING, Registered Corsetier, 54 Forsyth St., Boston. Com. 1651.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS; rewiring; wood, metal and roll; Tontine shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.).

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—Lady to make and sell the new fadeless wood-fiber flowers; good money-maker; free samples on request. Write REAL ART FLOWER STUDIOS, 754 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOUSES TO LET

CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, CALIF.—House on famous 17-mile drive near Carmel; 2 double, 1 single bedroom, large sleeping porch, 3 baths, servants' room and bath. Further details from C. A. T. CABANISS, M. P. C. Club, Del Monte, Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS

LECTURE announcement cards, window cards and "movie" show slides. Special low prices offered. BRASHEAR STUDIO, 222 S. Cross St., Little Rock, Ark.

REAL ESTATE

WINTER PARK and ORLANDO, FLORIDA
Buy a lease-option home and pay like rent; make your first monthly payment and move in; homes from $2000 to $25,000 foreclosed on by one of the largest insurance companies in the world and sold through us; purchased on equal monthly payments over a 12-year period. For further particulars write
WINSLOW & WESTON
REALTORS
Winter Park Florida
Citrus Groves Homes Country Properties

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN calling on institutions through South and West to sell meritorious food product to institutions; large territory; splendid commission; high calibered, experienced men required. Dept. N, Box 163, Elmira, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE
Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

MIAMI, FLA.—District managers and saleswomen wanted to sell lingerie direct to wearer; good territory open; liberal commission basis. DOWNING MFG. CO., 708 Professional Bldg.

WOMEN — Sell our costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments sent; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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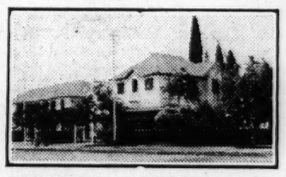

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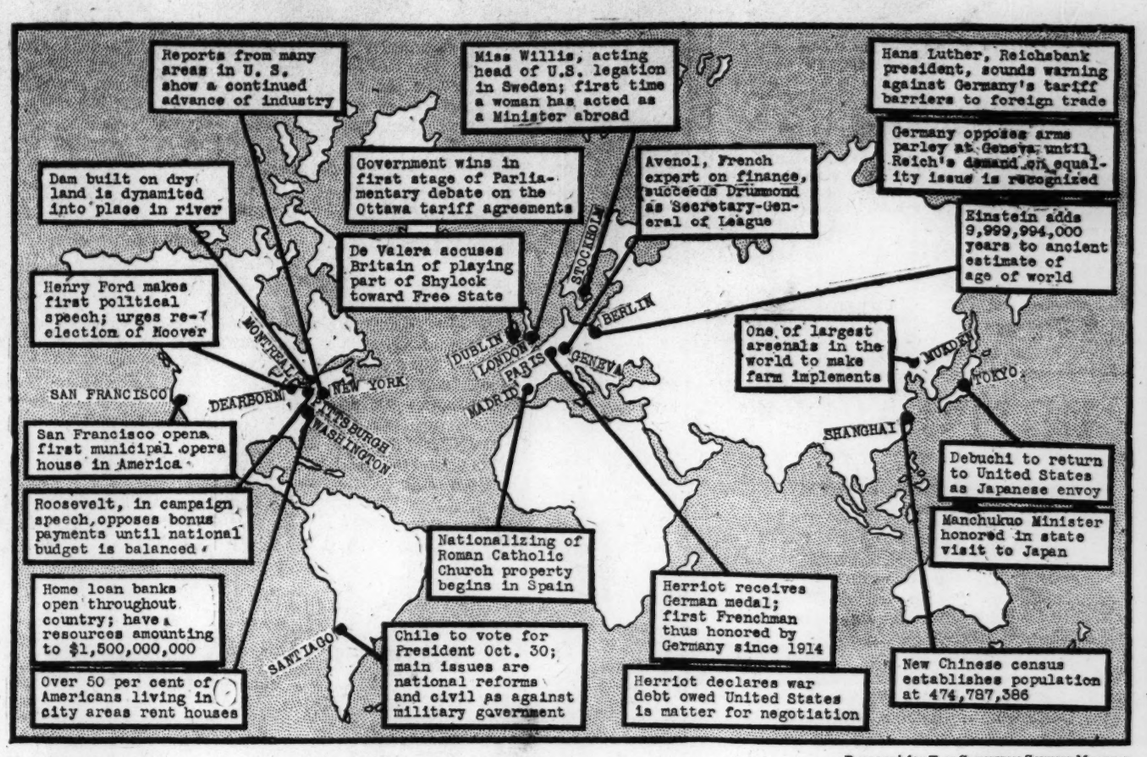
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Reports from many areas in U. S. show a continued advance of industry
Miss Willis, acting head of U.S. legation in Sweden; first time a woman has acted as a Minister abroad
Hans Luther, Reichsbank president, sounds warning against Germany's tariff barriers to foreign trade
Germany opposes arms parley at Geneva until Reich's demand on equality issue is recognized
Dam built on dry land is dynamited into place in river
Government wins in first stage of Parliamentary debate on the Ottawa tariff agreements
Avenol, French expert on finance, succeeds Drummond as Secretary-General of League
Einstein adds 9,999,994,000 years to ancient estimate of age of world
De Valera accuses Britain of playing part of Shylock toward Free State
Henry Ford makes first political speech; urges re-election of Hoover
One of largest arsenals in the world to make farm implements
San Francisco opens first municipal opera house in America
Debuchi to return to United States as Japanese envoy
Roosevelt, in campaign speech, opposes bonus payments until national budget is balanced
Nationalizing of Roman Catholic Church property begins in Spain
Manchukuo Minister honored in state visit to Japan
Home loan banks open throughout country; have resources amounting to $1,500,000,000
Herriot receives German medal; first Frenchman thus honored by Germany since 1914
Over 50 per cent of Americans living in city areas rent houses
Chile to vote for President Oct. 30; main issues are national reforms and civil as against military government
Herriot declares war debt owed United States is matter for negotiation
New Chinese census establishes population at 474,787,386
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SANTIAGO

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Snake Fly

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ALONG the Pacific coast, and especially in sunny California, an insect has been found which destroys the larvæ of the codlin moth, larvæ which are destructive to fruit trees. This natural enemy of the fruit tree moth, and at the same time a friend of the farmer, is the snake fly or "rubber neck," so called because of a long and flexible prothorax, necklike in appearance.

Little was known of this creature until comparatively recent years when studies of insects of agricultural value were made by the United States Department of Agriculture. Only the technical Latin names and descriptions which fitted this insect into the *Raphidiidæ* family were then known. Today, the whole life history can be studied, common names have been given to various species, and nearly every farmer knows the snake fly's value.

The female snake fly lays her eggs deep in the bark of eucalyptus and fruit trees, where the young hatch in about two weeks. There are about 24 species known, 20 of which are distributed over Europe, Asia Minor, eastern Siberia, and Syria. Four varieties are found in western United States.

The predacious habits of these insects make them of agricultural value, and because they do not spin cocoons during the pupa stage, but are active throughout the transition from larva to adult, they have an especially long life of usefulness. The worm which develops from the egg is cross-shaped and during transitional stages develops first six long legs followed by the lacy wings characteristic of hellgramite flies and other members of this group.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

LOVE alone is might,
Makes the heavy burdens light,
Smooths rough ways to weary feet,
Makes the bitter morsel sweet.
Love alone is strength.

—MACDONALD

In Lighter Vein

Inconvenient

Geordie was told that a coat hanger would very much improve the hang of his coat, and tried one.

A week later he reported that he was not altogether satisfied with it as it troubled his shoulders and the wire kept knocking his hat off.—*Ashington Collieries Magazine.*

An English Baby

Fond Mother: "I hope my little darling has been as good as gold all day."

Nurse: "No, ma'am, he went off the gold standard about tea time."—*Humorist.*

The Spelling Lesson

Teacher: "What is the plural of hippopotamus?"

Boy: "The plural of hippopotamus is h-i-p-p-o—oh, well, who'd want more than one, anyway?"—*Staley Journal.*

Not to Blame

Mistress (indignantly): "Just look at the dust on this sideboard, Mary. It's at least six weeks old."

Mary (calmly): "Then you can't blame me, mum. I've only been here four weeks."—*Lehigh Burr.*

Muzzled

Gentleman: "Why are you putting that muzzle on your little brother?"

Tommy: "'Cause I'm sending him to the store for some candy."—*Baltimore Sun.*

Shrewd

"Jimmy, Auntie will never kiss you with a dirty face!"

"That's what I thought."—*Smith's Weekly*, Sydney.

On the Pants Too

Rain tonight and Tuesday. Fresh to strong southeast winds on the coat.—*Selma (Ala.) Times-Journal*, quoted in *Literary Digest.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Hebrew words for "sin," "evil," etc., in Ezekiel 33: 10-19—*Pasha* ("transgression," verse 10) means literally "revolt, or refusal to be subject to rightful authority" (cf. Brown, Driver, Briggs Hebrew Lexicon).

Chataah ("sin," verses 10, 14, 16) comes from a verb which means primarily to "miss the mark," and is used in this original sense in Judges 20: 16. It is also used in the sense of "fail" (cf. Feyerabend: Hebrew Dictionary).

Rasha ("wicked," verses 11, 14, 15, 19) is supposed to be connected with a root meaning "confusion or tossing." It is interesting to note that in Isaiah 57: 20 the wicked are compared to a "troubled sea." One lexicon suggests the translation of *Rasha* as "loose, ill-regulated" (see Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon).

Ra ("evil," verse 11) is held to come from a root which means "breaking up or ruin" (Girdlestone: Old Testament Synonyms).

Avel ("iniquity," verses 15, 18) means, more literally, "deviation" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon) or "departure from what is right."

"I make peace, and create evil . . ." in Isaiah 45: 7 — A noted scholar translates these words as follows: "I make quiet and create disquiet."

"He that is perverse in his ways . . ." in Proverbs 28: 18—A literal translation of this passage would be: "He that is twisted in two ways (or knotted, distorted) shall fall at once . . ." A well-known scholar renders the entire verse: "Whoso walketh simply receiveth divine help, but he that goeth in crooked ways falleth in at once." In the Septuagint Version (Bagster), the verse appears: "He that walks justly is assisted: but he that walks in crooked ways shall be entangled therein."

"Snares . . . gins" in Psalms 141: 9—The "snare" (Hebrew: pach) was apparently a trap made of bone and gut, with tongue and jaws like our common mousetrap. The "gin" (Hebrew: moqesh) was a running noose at the end of a hidden cord.

Higgaion, selah—Regarded as old liturgical notations, and not to be read.

Babel—Long *a, Bay'-bel* (*e* as in novel).

Tired—One syllable in reading. If the requirements of expression seem to indicate that the word should be held, be sure to hold the long i. Avoid *ti'-errrrrd.*

Ensue—Long *u.* Avoid *en-soo'.*

Element—Not *el'-la-munt.* The second *e* is "quick-long," *el'-e-ment.*

Debauchee—Sound the *ch* as *sh, deb-o-she'* (first *e* as in debt, *o* as in obey, second *e* as in key; secondary stress on first syllable).

Bigot—*Big'-ut* (*u* clipped as in circus).

Eradicate—*E-rad'-ih-kate* (*e* as in create, first *a* as in hat, *i* as in it, second *a* as in ace). The word means literally to "take out by the roots" (from Latin *e,* "out," and *radix,* "root").

Congratulate—Not *kon-gra'-choo-late.* Sound it *kon-grat'-u-late* (*o* as in connect, first *a* as in hat, *u* as in unite, second *a* as in ace). See paragraph 250 in "A Guide to Pronunciation," Webster's New International Dictionary.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Harvard University has a crew for an eight-oared shell recruited from the faculty ranks?

Six million of the new Washington quarters were issued?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Oriental Gratitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

WHEN Mr. S——, an insurance salesman, left his personal and family wash each week at the Chinese laundry just around the corner, it was his custom to stop and chat awhile with the almond-eyed proprietor. And so before many months had elapsed, an interesting and pleasant camaraderie had become established between them.

One day, as they were discussing business conditions, the laundryman confided to the salesman the difficulties he was experiencing in making ends meet, because of his high rent. Without a thought of personal gain, the salesman assured him that he would immediately interview the landlord and urge a reduction. So after considerable effort and loss of time, the insurance salesman succeeded in effecting an appreciable reduction.

During the following weeks the salesman found himself experiencing financial and domestic difficulties. One of the obligations with which he was much concerned was his mounting laundry bill. One morning as he was passing the laundry, his Chinese friend handed him a bill for $20, but as the salesman apprehensively glanced at it, he saw marked thereon, "Paid in full." In the continued endeavor to express his gratitude, the laundryman has ever since refused to accept remuneration for the laundry work done for the salesman and his family.

Later, as if to complete the circle of good, the landlord on whom the salesman had called regarding the rental reduction for the Chinese proved to be a profitable insurance prospect.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

11

The teacher who everybody thought to be a pretty blond, always asked evry beginer, as well as certian advanced pupils to play a obligato in order to guage their ability. This was very unique and worthwhile

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.

Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

What They Say

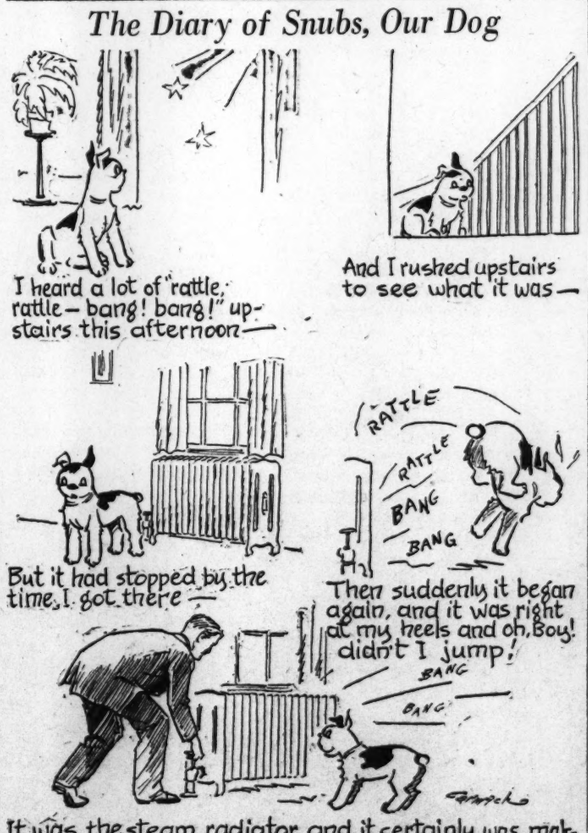
Example Better Than Precept

"We should stop dictating to European nations on the subject of armaments, as it only irritates them and accomplishes nothing."—*A. S. Lanier*

But They Must Be Tackled

"The problems of this century cannot be tackled with the mind of the last century."—*William Maxton.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


I heard a lot of rattle, rattle—bang! bang!" upstairs this afternoon—
And I rushed upstairs to see what it was—
But it had stopped by the time I got there—
RATTLE
RATTLE
BANG
BANG
Then suddenly it began again, and it was right at my heels and oh, Boy! didn't I jump!
BANG
BANG
It was the steam radiator and it certainly was making a fuss, and Mr. Simpson finally had to do something about it

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Steps Before Strides

THE road to peace must be paved with patience. This is one of the most important lessons the world is learning today. The Disarmament Conference at this moment is confronted with a situation where the application of such a precept might prove invaluable to the cause of world peace.

Col. Samuel Reber, American delegate to the conference, has made it known that the United States Government expects to ratify the 1925 convention on commerce in arms as soon as Congress reconvenes. However, the Disarmament Conference is reported to be considering revision of this convention to bring it into conformity with a draft made in 1929 which is intended to provide some control of the manufacture of arms. Should this be done, it is certain the United States would be unable to join in ratification, since under the American Constitution control of manufactures lies with state governments, not the national.

Nevertheless, Spain and France are said to be pressing for establishment of control over both the traffic in, and the private manufacture of, armaments. Worthy as the aims of these two countries are, they should be weighed in the scale of present practicability. And it is here that the lesson of patience should be applied. The question is whether it would not be better actually to take a small step in the right direction than to stand still until a big one can be taken.

Many students of the armaments problem are convinced that the chief dangers of the armament industry lie in its freedom to thrive on international trade in arms. If this trade could be curbed, one of the great profit incentives would be removed.

Control of international trade in armaments not only might remove a means of prolonging warfare, but would be a severe blow to international interests which are ever on the alert to inflame nationalism into quarrels and thus make markets for guns and munitions. Recently public attention has been attracted by reports that United States manufacturers have been shipping munitions not only to South American countries where the shipments have encouraged a disposition to fight over rather than arbitrate disputes, but also to Japan, whose foreign policy in regard to Manchurian affairs is at variance with that of the United States.

These operations are typical of the undiscriminating attitude of armament makers not only toward the affairs of other countries but toward the affairs of their own country. The United States constitutes a big factor in world armament production and traffic. The coöperation of its Government in any move to curb this dangerous business should be welcomed by forward-looking workers for world security.

Not that a curb on the commerce in arms is all that is needed or desirable. Nor that all are agreed the United States might not be able to place an effective check on manufacture of arms. For example, the United States has ratified the International Convention for the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs. Now the query is raised in Geneva, If it can limit the production of drugs, why can it not do the same for cannon?

The fact is, the drug restrictions would be indirect. They call for the limiting of exports and the making of detailed reports to the central body at Geneva. Such control of arms manufacture would be much more difficult because the industry is vastly bigger, more ramified and more self-contained. Yet if the American Government would apply to the arms industry such indirect restrictions as it is willing to apply to narcotics, and such control as it constitutionally could apply to exports or interstate trade in arms, the effect would be a highly salutary check on arms manufacture

Until that time, however, if the United States is now ready to take a step toward restriction of the arms traffic by signing an agreement for publicity on exports, it would seem that the cause of disarmament would be well served if other countries hasten to take this step with their American neighbor. If they do, it will clearly be incumbent upon official and public opinion in the United States to prepare to take the next and greater step toward complete control if not eradication of armament evils.

Potatoes and Politics

THE potato is coming into its own. Lowliest among vegetables, it has become the object of the politician's solicitude and the expression of the statesman's affection.

'Tis but a short while since the nations felt the tug of heartstrings when Mr. Alfred E. Smith addressed his erstwhile opponent, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, as "Ol' Potato," and with that sunny Atticism brought a bright glow of warmth where coolness once prevailed. Now it is the irrepressible Mr. David Lloyd George who, turning aside for a brief moment from baiting the Nationalist Government, like Cincinnatus, seeks bucolic refreshment in labor on the farm.

From his cheerful talks to agriculturists, Mr. Lloyd George may lightly be assumed to hold that the only possible way to save Great Britain from the dire machinations of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald *et al* is to make the country blossom, figuratively speaking, like the rose—with the help of the humble tuber. Were that tight little island's broad acres given over to the shrinking spud, he could doubtless view with less discomfiture the onslaught on the free trade front; perhaps he dares to hope that the potato may even displace the dole.

Of course, there will always be those who reject the utilitarian for the æsthetic; who, with Leigh Hunt, prefer

> One spot for flowers, the rest all turf and trees,
> For I'd not grow my own bad lettuces.

But, then, Leigh Hunt was only a poet and not a politician.

The Swedish Socialist Program

IN THE autumn elections this year in Sweden the Social-Democratic Party made the largest gains and within twenty-four hours the Popular-Liberal Government resigned, whereupon the King began his consultations. While there was no written law to guide him, parliamentary practice requires him to intrust the new Government to the Socialists, particularly since the bourgeois parties could not agree on a fusion. Within a few days the Socialist leader, Mr. Per Albin Hansson, a pupil of Hjalmar Branting, had his Cabinet list ready and in less than a week the country had a new Government.

But at the same time, the Socialists had failed to win a majority in the Riksdag and will, therefore, find it useless to initiate legislation to which certain elements in the other parties do not agree. Under such circumstances a Labor Government has to content itself with the rôle of a Progressive or Reform party. What then do the Swedish Socialists propose to do? The question is important, because under the strain of economic difficulties some other nations are showing an inclination to vote for a shift toward the Left.

The first item Mr. Hansson put on his program, as addressed to the King but meant for the nation, was "the breakdown of the fatal barriers that divide the nations." The prevalent isolation policy, he said, has accentuated the economic crisis. The exchange of goods has diminished to an unheard of degree and the consequent drop in production has increased unemployment. Restoration of international trade is therefore the first requirement for a return of better times.

To save money for domestic betterment, such as farm aid, unemployment relief, social insurance, the new Government proposes to limit to the greatest possible extent all military expenditures. "Swedish foreign policy must be directed first of all at active coöperation in the current efforts for reductions in economic and military armaments," declare the Socialist ministers. In this work the Labor forces will doubtless have the support of the other parties of the Left and to that extent a legislative majority for the new Government is assured.

Presidents and Budget Makers

IN HIS Pittsburgh speech Governor Roosevelt disclaimed the rôle of prophet. Yet he implied that if he were elected he would keep the federal budget in balance. In order to do this, he disclosed "a definite personal conclusion which I adopted the day after I was nominated." This was that if he were elected he would secure a promise of loyalty from his Cabinet in pursuing an economy program with the presumable intention of keeping the budget in balance at a lower figure than exists today.

The sentiment is an excellent one. But, after his seven and a half years of service in Washington, Mr. Roosevelt should know that neither the loyalty of a Cabinet nor the most Spartan self-denial by an Administration can of itself keep any federal budget in balance. For neither holds the purse strings. Under the American form of government the function of appropriation is vested in the House of Representatives. And all the best laid plans of President and Cabinet can be sent glimmering by an excess of spending zeal on the part of a few congressmen able to carry their colleagues with them.

If this is the real defect of budget making in the United States, it is also the reason that American budgets are "gambles," instead of intelligent estimates. President Hoover did not inaugurate the system. This comes direct from the Fathers of the Republic. Nor is his the first administration to have guessed wrong. Moreover, not one minister of finance in the world has been able in the last three years to foresee what the next twelve months would show on the income and expense sides of the national accounts. Every national budget has had to cope with a deficit problem.

Mr. Roosevelt declares that Mr. Hoover should have recommended at once more taxation when the signs pointed to a continuance of adverse tax yields. But the cogent answer may be made that if the United States is, in Governor Roosevelt's words, "the richest and most resourceful nation in the world," President Hoover had excellent ground in this for holding that it could afford to wait and see what would take place without anticipating catastrophes by adding to what the Governor in his speech calls the people's "excessive burdens."

And the United States could afford to wait. In the ten-year period ended 1930, while other governments had perforce to pile new taxes on the backs of their people, the United States Government was taking them off. In that time Republican administrations four times reduced taxes and once reduced them temporarily. In that time, moreover, the public debt was reduced by $10,000,000,000. On June 30, 1919, it stood at $25,235,000,000. By the end of the fiscal year ending next June, it will still be $3,000,000,000 short of that, or $22,000,000,000, after the borrowing in the last three deficit years.

Governor Roosevelt suggested that the burden of "financing these stupendous deficits" is "absorbing the resources of our banks" and "impairing the credit available for business." One might apply to the remark the charge that it is an indulgence in the "gospel of fear" against which the Democratic standard-bearer in another part of his speech inveighed so justly. For it is simply not in accordance with the facts. There are two financial problems in the United States: one, the pressure of idle cash in the vaults of the banks and, second, the unwillingness or inability of business to borrow it. The banks' excess balances, kept in the Federal Reserve System, in addition to their ordinary resources, have reached the record-breaking sum of $500,000,000, which in the process of credit formation could be expanded up to $5,000,000,000 in loans to business enterprise. If this is banking impairment, one wonders what would represent banking plenitude.

But the important question, when the Democratic nominee preaches governmental economy, is whether he and his party would do a more effective job of budget paring. On this question the statement of Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treaury, that Democrats in Congress criticized the Treasury estimates as being too conservative rather than too liberal, the recollection that Speaker Garner's pork-barrel relief bill would have added $1,000,000,000 to the red ink side of the budget, and the assertion by Mr. George R. Fearon, temporary president of the New York State Senate, that economies under Governor Roosevelt's administration have been accomplished only by pressure of the Republican Legislature, raise points to be pondered.

On the Track of M. P.'s

A COMMITTEE of scholars, historians and members of Parliament appointed by the Treasury three years ago to investigate the personnel of Parliament from the earliest days until 1832 has now issued its interim report.

It appears that there is abundance of evidence available; but it requires study and preparation. Much of the evidence is in manuscript, and though facts concerning many M. P.'s of the pre-1832 era are lost beyond recall, there will be no fewer than 30,000 biographies to be compiled. Before the Great Reform Bill, whose centenary has just been celebrated, the Commons were summoned to more than 250 parliaments, the membership of the lower house varying from 264 to 658.

The examination of the record of each member's career, so far as it is possible at this date, will probably take several years and cost something like £30,000. The Government is willing to pay its share of the expense, and the chairman of the committee, Col. Josiah Wedgwood, M. P., is determined to carry on the work whatever happens. An appeal for funds has been made by the Prime Minister over the radio.

Some people may wonder what is the purpose of this laborious inquiry into the precise personnel of Parliaments long since vanished. Mr. MacDonald himself answered this query. Those who never look back into the past, he said, will never look forward into the future. These inquiries will add to the prestige of a form of representative government at a time when representative government is being attacked in many parts of the world. Finally, any further information about the growth and development of Parliament cannot fail to illumine many dark places in English history.

There are innumerable questions concerning Parliament that need to be answered; and this inquiry will answer most of them. Why did the people wish to be represented? When did the House of Commons first become so important that Ministers of the Crown began to desire election thereto? How did the payment of members, which was recently revived, originate? When was the first by-election fought?

For £30,000 the history of one of the most famous and beneficent institutions in the world can be elucidated. It is a matter in which America is interested almost as much as Britain, for Parliament is part of the American heritage also. It is therefore satisfying to observe that an American professor, Mr. Wallace Notestein of Yale, is a member of the committee.

Trails for Trampers

AMERICA'S great Appalachian Trail, the 2100-mile "hikers' highway" from Maine to Georgia, once more has sprung into prominence. The last major obstacle barring completion of the path has been leveled and, according to present indications, "the last long mile" of trail will be cut within two years.

This last barrier was the Maine section from Grafton Notch to Mt. Katahdin, the northern terminus of the footpath. A nine months' survey has resulted in a scouted route from Mt. Bigelow to Mt. Katahdin, assuring final completion of the entire trail, of which 1750 miles now have been opened.

The Appalachian Trail in the future is expected to play a definite part in preservation of wild lands along the Appalachian range. This preservation is one of the main purposes of the trail, as projected by Mr. Benton MacKaye, originator of the A. T. plan, whose purpose was the establishment of the wilderness sanctuary for man and animal the entire length and breadth of the Appalachian range.

The trails will be as important as the wilderness, for only through them will the tramper be able to penetrate to the hidden beauties of the forest. Of course, automobile highways will serve the purpose of the majority of citizens, but the trails will benefit the minority who realize that a comfortable seat in an automobile is not the throne of the wilderness king.

So the completion of the Appalachian Trail will be a monument to its hosts of builders as long as the trail courses its way over the mountains and through the valleys of the Appalachian barrier.

Editorial Notes

With the close of the political campaign the forgotten man will probably be forgotten again, but he can always remember that for a brief space he was almost as definitely somebody as the man in the moon or the culprit who assaulted Cock Robin.

Engineers are asked to devote themselves to quieting the motors of passenger-carrying airplanes. The demand was to be expected. Folks who have got past shutting their eyes and holding their breath just naturally want to talk.

With more and more automatic devices coming into domestic economy, tomorrow's prize-winning housekeeper will probably be one whose cool hand at the switches can go through from waffles to washing without wasting a watt.

Now that we have nonshatterable glass for our automobiles, won't someone kindly invent some nonshatterable automobile laws?

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

SOMETIMES I wonder how young fellows—or for that matter young women—are to find their way through the thicket of incompatible notions in which older generations seem to be caught. I am thinking chiefly of the boys in our great public schools like Eton and Harrow (without forgetting Winchester, Rugby and Westminster) with some of whom I have been and shall again be in contact. They are being urged to take an interest in public and international affairs, and are looking for guidance to men whom experience is supposed to have rendered competent to give it. Many of these boys show keen intelligence. They put searching questions. When I next meet them I may have to answer questions of this sort:

"Prince Bülow was an experienced diplomatist and statesman. He rose to be German Imperial Chancellor. In the last volume of his Memoirs (which deals with his earlier life) he says: 'Politics have almost nothing to do with morality.' Is he right or wrong?"

"Is it any good to study moral philosophy or any kind of philosophy? The 'Life of Lord Oxford and Asquith,' just published, shows that the former Liberal Prime Minister looked upon metaphysics as 'the search of a blind man in a dark room for a black hat which is not there.' Is it not better to study physics and leave the 'meta' alone?"

"Germany claims the right to equality in armaments, and threatens to rearm if her right is not recognized. What ought Great Britain to do about it?"

"The spokesmen of China say that their country entered the League of Nations because the assurance was given that the League stood for a new order in the world and would settle all disputes according to right and justice. A year ago Japan began to take away from China the province of Manchuria. What has the League done to protect Chinese rights and to insure justice? If it cannot assert its authority over Japan, is there a new order in the world, or is the League a farce?"

* * *

I fancy that Sir John Simon, the learned lawyer who presides over the British Foreign Office, would find these schoolboy questions harder to answer than those which members of the Opposition are likely to put to him in Parliament. He might talk round them—a fatal course with schoolboys. They are very quick to see whether they are being humbugged or not. So I am still wondering what I shall say when these or similar questions are put to me this autumn, as they certainly will be.

If "politics have almost nothing to do with morality" there is no way out. The fourth volume of Bülow's Memoirs is, to my mind, the most instructive of them all. He took Bismarck as his model; and the two points in Bismarck's statecraft which he most gushingly admired were the falsification of the Ems dispatch and the tricking of the French Ambassador, Benedetti, in 1870, so as to create, in Bülow's words, "a united fighting front" in Germany against France by "rousing the *furor teutonicus*," and to blacken the face of the French in the eyes of England. Each of these dodges was successful. Does the end therefore justify the means? If so, there can be no "new order in the world," nor can the study of moral philosophy avail anything.

I may be biased against the present German claim for equality in armaments. Politicians and lawyers may argue, one way and the other. To me it seems a matter of good faith and common sense. I was in Paris from the beginning of the Peace Conference until the presentation of the peace terms to the Germans. Despite the imperfections of the Versailles Treaty, its main purpose was to create a new order in the world and, by disarming Germany, to prevent a recurrence of war. Not unnaturally, the Germans took another view of it. They denounced it as oppressive and iniquitous, and looked upon the League of Nations as being designed to perpetuate oppression and iniquity. They have never seemed to believe in, or to desire, the creation of a new order in the world; nor, as the first two volumes of Dr. Stresemann's "Testament" show, did they even accept the Locarno treaties or enter the League in good faith. Now they demand an equality in armaments which they have, in secret, already done much to attain; and General von Schleicher, Minister of Defense in a Cabinet of latter-day Bülows, defiantly declares that, whether they be granted equality or not, they mean to rearm.

* * *

In theory, the demand for equality cannot well be gainsaid. To concede it without more ado might, in practice, be disastrous. I think the only sound way of meeting it would be for Great Britain and France to tell Germany that, under no condition, is rearmament permissible, but that, if and when Germany is prepared to uphold, as an equal, a new world order founded on the League Covenant and the Kellogg pact, and to help in treating international violence as a crime, the reduction of all armaments to the real, not necessarily the ostensible, level of German armaments will be undertaken.

This course would involve a binding definition of the lawful function of all national armaments at the Disarmament Conference or elsewhere. And it is here that the behavior of Japan comes in. As long as the British and French Governments back Japan, or encourage her with faint censure, they cannot speak soothingly to Germany or tackle disarmament with clear consciences. And they run the risk of destroying whatever hope there may be of creating a new order in the world and of saving the League of Nations from becoming, indeed, a farce.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Law of the Pack

ACRES of print paper and seas of ink have been used up in endless discussions of the condition which has prevailed for the past three years, of what brought it about and of the methods for overcoming its sorry effects.

Yet its fundamentals can be simply stated and the remedy surely applied.

Selfishness, greed and the pursuit of personal interest are the rank soils from which have sprung the thorns and brambles of sordid thinking, stunted effort and scrambled makeshifts to throttle the fair growth of American industry.

We see the farmers of the East and Middle West blockading the roads, rioting with the authorities, destroying and causing the spoilage of food badly needed by hungry people to gain what must be at best but a temporary advantage for themselves. Their objective, higher prices for what they produce, is proper and legitimate. But are they employing the right methods for gaining their end?

We see the great railroad brotherhoods threatening to tie up by a general strike the whole transportation system of the country—thereby vastly aggravating the economic hardships of everybody, including their own members—in order to hold up their wage scales to a point within 15 per cent of their 1920 peak, the highest in history, when the dollar had less than half its present purchasing power.

We see, again, employers shortsightedly meeting their straitened conditions by discharging employees, thereby augmenting unemployment, diminishing purchasing power, increasing the evil of hoarding through fear of losing their jobs on the part of those still employed, thereby aggravating the employers' own troubles and those of the country.

The employer must provide for reduced and sometimes vanishing profits but not by multiplying the little foxes that destroy the vines. He can effect exactly the same saving by staggering employment, thus not only keeping his own workers on the pay roll but employing additional hands at assured, if curtailed, pay. All economy is false that omits the human equation.

We see another and more menacing growth in the spread of the racket yearly fastening itself more firmly on the body politic. In one American city its cost amounts to $145,000,000 a year. Through it the criminal element is getting a strangle hold on both business and labor. Racketeering is the fruit of the deadliest poison vine that thrives on greed, indifference for others and the pursuit of personal interest.

We see in every direction such small organized groups seeking to serve their personal advantage at the expense of the unorganized and those without combined means of defense. We see society, not working harmoniously as a whole, but antagonistically in disconnected segments. And we still ask what is the cause of our present economic ills.

How can we better humanity if we cling to the old bitter doctrine of dog eat dog?

That our economic system is out of joint is not from material causes. It has been made so by unhealthy inflation caused by a crazy, speculative scramble for unearned wealth, by the formation of mushroom corporations for stock-selling purposes only, by selfish efforts to attain and to retain artificial wages and prices and the thousand and one other manifestations of human selfishness and greed.

The machinery of prosperity is here as good as new, the power to drive it is as great as ever. All that we need is to get together and eliminate the blindly selfish factors that threw it out of gear, and have kept it so.

When we learn the lesson of real coöperation and mutual service our troubles will be over, not for the nonce but for all time.—*Los Angeles Times.*

The Backdrop

BEHIND the saints and madonnas of fifteenth-century Italian painting one sees river-plain and mountain range, waving forest and tempestuous sky under which gay cavalcades of mounted men prance up winding roads to city gates and turreted castles. Nearer to the figures are majestic perspectives of Roman colonnades, or idyllic vignettes of cypress grove, rocky grotto, and trickling springs. Such canvases are good story-telling: the background and middle distance explain the figures; the figures explain the background.

This word background is being worked hard in the United States at present, and it needs to be. As used by school masters, it means what children learn from the subjects they hear talked about at home, and learn so unconsciously that their instructors can take it for granted. How soon poverty in such soil can stunt young plants is noticed by Mr. George Santayana in his "Character and Opinion in the United States." Even when lecturing on platonic philosophy to Harvard seniors, supposedly a picked group, he found his pace retarded by not being able to assume such information, and he speaks of having to slow down repeatedly in order to throw in an oral footnote: "Darwin, Charles: author of 'Origin of Species'; epochal work."

On the billboards of our subway stations and in the colored advertising pages of the magazines appears the face of a young man. He wears varying clothes; sometimes his hair is black and his eyes brown; again he will be blonde; but always he is the same young man. Anatomically, he is very fine-looking. Indeed, for good looks (if one may say so) he is quite a knock-out. His jowls are lean, his color high, his eyes clear, his jaws clean shaven, and, of course, his tailoring and haberdashery are perfect, perfect! But there is one peculiarity about his face. (The next time you see him take a good look at it and see for yourself if this be not true.) The peculiarity is this: there is a sharp contrast between the upper and lower halves of his face. The chin is strong, the eyes are weak. The chin says determination, the eyes look empty—vacant of ideas as to what this determination is all about.

You are no doubt well acquainted with that young fellow. Half a dozen of him live in your neighborhood. He was a star athlete at school and just passed his examinations by the skin of his teeth. Since he was graduated he has scarcely cracked a book, excepting a volume on the art of salesmanship which the firm requires its men to read. Without a car, time would hang heavily on his hands from Saturday noon until Monday morning. If he reads a paper, he skips the columns about domestic politics and international affairs. If another war came, he would not have the least idea what it was all about, but he would repeat what was told him, and dutifully play the game of follow the leader. Give him a trip to Europe and he is either mortified to discover that young Germans of his own age know more about these United States than he does, or else he is bored by their lively discussions of international affairs, and longs to get home to his country club. He is soon "fed up" with museums and monuments, with music, architecture, and history, and turns with relief to a motor trip among the Alps with plenty of thrills from driving along roads which skirt a 3000-foot precipice. His life ambition is to own a fine house and a high-powered car and think as nearly like his neighbors on all subjects as he possibly can.

There is nothing seriously wrong with him. His heart is sound, his health excellent, his appetite steady, and his pulse normal. The defect is this vacancy behind his eyes.

In any small town theater are stock sets of scenery—scenery-of-all-work, to serve for any show from "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to "Romeo and Juliet"—and behind it is a backdrop. Seen from the front and at a distance, this curtain may produce a moderately successful illusion of sky or sea or forest or mountain range, but when subjected to the minute scrutiny which Italian Renaissance painting has sustained so triumphantly for the past 500 years, it vanishes into daub and smear. The Italian painting had a background. Its perspectives converged to penetrate reward into a dozen or score of centuries to imperial Rome, Biblical Judea, and classic Hellas. Our young American of the poster portrait has not a background but a backdrop.—*Boston Globe.*

Latin-American Baseball

THE baseball nine of the Military Academy was playing a game with a team composed of civilians. In the second inning an Academic made a hit which he judged entitled him to two bases. While this player was midway in his career between the first and second bases, however, the President of the Republic entered the grand stand, and the musicians immediately began to play the national hymn. The runner stopped at once in the path between the first and second bases, and, from force of habit, came to a military salute. The civilian fielder, recovering the ball, threw it to the second baseman, who ran and touched with it the statuesque figure on the base line.

Was the runner out or not?

That is a question which still is agitating fanatics and players, for the Military Academy lost the game by one run.

Another episode in the same contest would seem to us to balance this disadvantage. At the very moment a civilian fielder was racing after a fly, a playful dog darted between his legs, causing him to drop the ball. By the time the fielder had regained both his footing and the sphere, the runner had completed the circuit, and was credited with a home run.

These two prejudices in the same game, affecting impartially first one side and then the other, would seem to counterpoise the handicaps sustained.—*La Noticia* (Managua, Nicar.).